



# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING APRIL 17, 1953

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**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES**

*The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress*



# your congress this week

## Variety

The House returned from its Easter vacation, passed bills dealing with bank stockholders and Mexican laborers, and went on to more lively work -- investigations. Probers coaxed from the often-silent Henry W. Grunewald information on some of his operations, ranging from procurement of planes for China to spying on a federal judge. He explained that a certain bundle probers thought might contain a \$60,000 tax-fix bribe was full of fish.

Senators went into the third week of debate on tidelands, amid cries of "filibuster" by some of its members. In Committee, Senators continued their search for answers to whether Yanks in Korea are short of ammunition, and why.

## In The Committees

Alaska --A House Subcommittee considering Alaska statehood heard from the Territory's Delegate Bartlett (D) that opposition to statehood "centers in the salmon industry," which wants to continue using fish traps. If Alaska were a state, the traps would be outlawed, Bartlett said.

TV --The Federal Communications Commission said Congress should give potential non-commercial education telecasters more time to apply for TV channels. FCC is holding assignments open until June 2.

Flood Control --A Senate Subcommittee approved a bill to permit wider use of federal funds granted for leased flood control land.

Reds --The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee began an investigation of Communist infiltration of "the executive and legislative branches" of the federal government.

How Much? --The Army Engineers told a Senate hearing on the St. Lawrence Seaway that America's share of the U.S.-Canada project's cost would be \$188 million. But an Association of American Railroads spokesman put the cost at \$300 million.

War Risk --A bill to provide government war risk insurance to American exporters was approved by a Senate Banking Subcommittee.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Imports --The State Department opposed continuing the law allowing a ban on dairy imports. But Sen. Aiken (R Vt.) doubted Congress would "leave the dairy industry in a helpless condition."

Rent Hike? --The Senate Banking Committee formally reported a controls bill which would allow rent increases of up to 8.3 per cent. The bill would extend general rent controls to Sept. 30. The House Banking Committee meanwhile approved a bill to let general rent controls die April 30, except in critical defense areas.

Funds --The House Appropriations Committee approved its first money bill for the coming fiscal year, which starts July 1. The bill was to finance some of the federal agencies known as "independent offices," and carried \$451,020,493.

## Floor Action

Farm Labor --The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill to extend the U.S.-Mexican farm labor import program for three years.

For Banks --A bill to relieve banks of annual filing of stockholder lists, and require them to submit the names only on Treasury Department request, was approved by the House.

Good Neighbors --The Senate adopted a resolution reaffirming the friendship of the American nations.

By-pass --His tax-cutting bill stymied in the Rules Committee, Rep. Reed (R N.Y.) filed a petition to bring it straight to the House floor. The petition needs 218 Representatives' signatures.

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CQ WEEKLY REPORT--A publication issued every Friday by Congressional Quarterly News Features, 1156 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. (Phone STerling 3-8060) for newspapers, libraries, schools and individual subscribers. Library subscription rates beginning at \$50 annually. Subscription rate includes a quarterly cumulative Index, springback binders for convenience in filing and an annual clothbound ALMANAC.

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## TRADE FOR AID?

**Protectionists, Free Traders Clash As Congress Weighs Tariff Act Extension;  
Role Of Exports, Imports In Economy Of 48 States--Starts Page 476**

A debate as old as the United States is going to run through Congressional deliberations in coming months. The issue, one that goes directly to the investments, jobs and pocketbooks of everybody in the country, is foreign trade policy.

Basically, the question is free trade vs. protection for home industry.

Historically the U.S. has held to the policy of protection, but in recent years a trend toward lower tariffs, carried out under the Trade Agreements Act, has gained momentum. The highest tariff law in U.S. history (Smoot-Hawley), enacted in 1930, was followed four years later by the trade agreements law, allowing the President to cut tariffs in return for like concessions on the part of other countries.

Since 1934, the average U.S. tariff rate has been cut in half.

Continued tariff reduction is urged by advocates of a policy of using increased trade as a partial substitute for continued foreign aid. Let in more imports, they argue, and foreign governments can go far toward doing without U.S. economic help.

But a multitude of business spokesmen counter that letting down the barriers to imports might bring ruin to a large section of American industry.

### LEGISLATION PROPOSED

The storm center of tariff policy is extension of the reciprocal trade act, which expires June 12. Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) March 30 introduced a bill (HR 4294) to extend the Act a year, but modify the President's powers to alter tariffs.

Simpson's bill would end the President's authority to set aside the "peril point" findings of the Tariff Commission. Simpson is the author of the original "peril point" clause, under which the Tariff Commission determines the point beyond which tariff cuts would threaten American industry.

### U.S. Foreign Commerce, 1952 (in millions)

	Exports	Imports
Animals and products, edible	\$263.6	\$399.2
Animals and products, inedible	156.8	292.2
Vegetable food products & beverages	1,831.9	2,748.7
Vegetable products, inedible	648.6	1,041.6
Textile fibers & manufactures	1,536.1	1,111.6
Wood and paper	318.8	1,260.7
Non-metallic minerals	1,545.2	1,060.8
Metals and manufactures	1,224.4	1,922.0
Machinery and vehicles	3,860.3*	353.6
Chemicals & related products	802.0*	244.0
Miscellaneous	517.4*	310.7
Total, all commodities	15,025.7	10,745.1

\*Excludes export data on some commodities important to national security, such as electrical instruments, ammunition and military equipment. These exports are included in the total for all commodities.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Simpson would make Commission determinations final, and would tighten the definition of "peril point" to prohibit tariff cuts causing or threatening "unemployment of, or injury to, American workers, miners, farmers or producers."

However, Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) April 2 recommended a one-year extension of the Act "without any significant changes."

President Eisenhower April 7 asked Congress to extend the law for a year, pending a thorough "re-examination" of tariff policy. The extension "will provide us the time necessary to study and define a foreign economic policy which will be comprehensive, constructive and consistent with the needs both of the American economy and of American foreign policy," he said.

Another proposal for continuing the law came April 2 from Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.), who introduced a bill (HR 4461) to extend the Act three more years, without peril points or the "escape clause" provisions, which allow the U.S. to break trade agreements to prevent harm to American industry.

These and other tariff bills are before the House Ways and Means Committee, headed by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.).

#### ADVISORY BOARD'S REPORT

One comprehensive solution to the foreign trade problem was mapped in detail by the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security, after a six-month study. The report was delivered to President Eisenhower Feb. 24, and released to the public March 5.

The 12-member board, created by law to advise the Administration on mutual security, has equal representation from agriculture, labor, business and the general public. Members include James B. Carey, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Eric A. Johnston, Motion Picture Association of America; Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation; A. E. Lyon, Railway Labor Executives Association; George Meany, American Federation of Labor; Herschel D. Newsom, National Grange, and James G. Patton, National Farmers Union.

Directing the study was Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury, 1940-1945.

The report called for an overhauling of the foreign trade policy, "based on national interest, rather than the interest of particular industries or groups." It said the U.S. soon must clear the way for more imports or "U.S. exports will decline and American industry and agriculture will be seriously affected."

#### THREE-WAY CHOICE

The Board said the three-way choice before the nation is: Accept a decline in foreign sales, accept more imports -- or continue large-scale aid programs, to make up for the dollar gap between exports and imports. It warns that a continued dollar gap could undermine U.S. foreign policy.

Increased imports alone could not close the dollar gap, but "together with measures that should be taken by other countries, this would make possible a constructive solution" of the dollar payments problem, according to the report.

The Board said it does not believe completely free trade is feasible in the immediate future. Its program would enable foreign producers to increase sales to the U.S. by \$700 million to \$1 billion annually within three to five years, it said.

Increased manufactured imports might "displace the output of 60,000 to 90,000 workers" in the U.S., the report estimated, but the actual displacement could be much less if displaced industry converted to other products.

Recommendations in the Board's 10-point program included:

#### Pacts With 50 Nations

The Trade Agreements Act of 1934 authorizes the President to make agreements with other countries to reduce U.S. import restrictions in return for reciprocal concessions by the foreign governments. The Act has been extended seven times and the present law expires June 12, 1953.

The original law, and subsequent amendments, place these restrictions on the President's authority to make agreements:

No duty may be increased or decreased by more than 50 per cent of rates prevailing in 1945 (originally the cut-off year was 1934); no article may be transferred between the dutiable and the free lists; if the President grants a concession below the "peril point" to U.S. industry, as determined by the Tariff Commission, he must explain his action to Congress; on recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the President may withdraw a concession after it has gone into effect, or, if he disregards the recommendation, he must present his reasons to Congress.

Since 1934, the U.S. has made 38 trade agreements with a total of 50 countries. First agreements were made "bilaterally," on an individual basis with 29 countries. The first multilateral conference was in Geneva in 1947, when the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was negotiated with 22 countries. Subsequent agreements at Annecy, France, in 1949, and Torquay, England, 1951, enlarged GATT. It now includes 36 nations. The remaining 14 countries with which the U.S. has trade agreements, have not joined GATT.

Altogether under the Trade Agreements Act, the U.S. has reduced or "bound" 2,590 tariff rates. As a result of concessions made by the U.S., its average ad valorem tariff rate has decreased from 25.8 per cent in 1934 to 13.3 per cent in August, 1951.

In 1951, 70 per cent of U.S. exports and 82 per cent of U.S. imports were with trade agreement countries.

Adoption of a new, simplified tariff act, with lower duties and elimination of confusion in tariff classifications

Authorization for the President to make reciprocal trade agreements without limit of time

Simplification of the tariff acts and customs procedures

Reduction of tariffs and easing of quotas on farm products to allow more imports of goods not produced in this country "in sufficient quantity at world prices"

Reduce and in some cases ultimately eliminate tariffs on metals and minerals and encourage domestic production of critical materials through special purchases rather than tariffs

Help industry displaced by imports to make adjustments through use of unemployment insurance, assistance in retraining workers, diversification of production and conversion to other lines.

But hundreds of trade associations and firms representing such major industries as coal, wool and dairying and specialized industries from fountain pens to sponges, have indicated in one way or another opposition to extensive reductions in import barriers.



Many of them are members of either of two organizations in the forefront of opposition to extension of tariff cuts -- the newly formed Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 324, 399) or the American Tariff League.

#### AGAINST "INJURIOUS" CUTS

The new Committee, headed by O. R. Strackbein, is fighting "any injurious lowering of tariffs" as well as the entire "trade, not aid" concept.

The American Tariff League, in its trade program for 1953, said:

Tariff Commission recommendations on duties and quotas should be mandatory, subject to Congressional rejection or modification

"To maintain national security, economic strength, and diversity of production in the United States, continued regulation of its foreign trade is necessary." In cases where use of the tariff fails "to safeguard fair American domestic market conditions" the U.S. must use quotas

The President should formally advise other nations that "all U.S. tariff concessions negotiated in trade agreements with other countries are subject to withdrawal or modification by the U.S." in accordance with the escape clause in the Trade Agreements Act.

Another group opposing tariff reductions is the National Federation of Independent Business. In newspaper ads March 27, 1953, it asserted that "powerful, heavily financed forces seek to destroy the protective ramparts of U.S. tariff laws." The organization, which says it has the largest individual membership of any U.S. business group, said "over 99 per cent of all Americans will suffer by tariff elimination."

#### URGE MORE IMPORTS

However, many business and other organizations take the opposite view and argue that present import barriers only stifle economic expansion.

Henry Ford II, president of the Ford Motor Company, Feb. 17 urged that the U.S. take the lead in promoting free world trade by scrapping tariffs and other import restrictions. He called for a "new law without loopholes" and abandonment of "the quota system."

Detroit Board of Commerce in a policy declaration Nov. 1, 1952, said, "Only by the establishment of a free and healthy world trade will world peace eventually be secured." It called for a complete revision of the 1930 tariff law, "leading to the eventual elimination of all tariff barriers in the United States."

Warren Lee Pierson, Chairman of the United States Council, International Chamber of Commerce, April 3, said "we must overcome our traditional abhorrence to imports."

He also recommended further tariff reductions and limiting the use of import quotas.

#### AID DISPLACED WORKERS?

The CIO's "Economic Outlook" March 14 proposed federal aid for U.S. workers displaced by foreign competition and expanded international trade.

The aid would include unemployment benefits, re-training, re-location, and aid to specific communities.

It also recommended increased imports and development of more world markets.

## TARIFF QUESTIONS, ANSWERS

Q--How big is the "dollar gap"?

A--The cumulative dollar deficit from 1946 to 1952 was \$34 billion. The rest of the world received that amount of goods from the United States more than it sold here. The deficit has been met by U.S. aid (about \$31 billion in seven years) and use of gold and dollar reserves of other countries (about \$3 billion).

Q--How much of U.S. production do we export?

A--Usually about seven to nine per cent. The postwar high was in 1947 when 12 per cent of U.S. "movable goods" was exported. Total movable goods production in 1947 was \$166 billion. The percent exported in 1951 was 8.9.

Q--How much money does the U.S. collect in import duties?

A--Customs receipts in 1951 came to \$603,468,000. This was 12.5 per cent of the value of the imported products on which duty was paid. Altogether, \$10,812,961,000 worth of imports entered the U.S. in 1951. More than half, or \$5,992,946,000, came in under the tariff law's "free" list. Imports on which duty was paid totaled \$4,820,015,000.

Q--How high are most U.S. tariff rates?

A--They range from five per cent or less to several hundred per cent. About 29 per cent of the 5,790 tariff rates in effect in 1951 were from 10 to 20 per cent of the value of the product. About 15 per cent ranged from five to 10 per cent "ad valorem" and about a fifth were from 20 to 30 per cent. Forty-one tariff rates were more than 100 per cent. A list of rates in effect May 1, 1952, shows one as high as 790 per cent, on certain watch parts. Rates on other timepieces and parts are in the neighborhood of 65 per cent.

Q--Have many U.S. producers appealed under the "escape clause" for greater tariff protection?

A--Since 1948 when the first escape clause applications were filed, about 45 trade groups and firms have applied to the Tariff Commission for modification of tariff cuts which the U.S. made as a result of trade agreements. In nearly all cases, the Commission found no evidence of economic injury. In a few cases it recommended greater tariff protection. In three of the cases the President (Truman) carried out the recommendation. In two instances (watches and garlic, 1952) he rejected the recommendations. A Commission recommendation for higher duties on briar pipes is awaiting final action.

## FOREIGN TRADE EFFECT ON STATES

On this and the following pages is a summary of the best available information on the importance of exports and imports to each state.

No statistics are available to show exactly how much of the production of a particular state actually is exported, or how increased imports would affect a given state's industry, agriculture or mining. But some idea of the effect of foreign trade on each state can be gained by comparing its production with the leading U.S. exports and imports.

A state may gain directly from sales of its production abroad, as in the case of Louisiana cotton, grown in the state and shipped directly overseas. Or it may gain indirectly from U.S. exports even though its own production may not go overseas. For example, hogs raised on an Indiana farm may not be exported, but the Indiana producer benefits from any diversion of pork to overseas markets.

### INDIRECT BENEFITS ARE GENERAL

The same indirect benefits generally apply to a state's production of manufactured goods or minerals important in the export trade, even though little or none of the state's own production is exported.

The export data below was prepared by the Department of State from statistics compiled by the Commerce Department. (For 10 states not covered in the detailed government studies, comparable data was computed by Congressional Quarterly.)

The leading manufactured products were chosen and ranked on the basis of number of employees in the state. The data is for 1947, the most recent year for which state figures are available. Given are number of persons employed in the leading industries, the amount paid for wages and salaries, and the "value added by manufacture," which excludes such costs as materials, supplies and fuel. (In Massachusetts, value of product is used instead of value added by manufacture.)

Also shown for most states is a rough estimate of its share in the export of the manufactured products specified -- assuming it benefited from exports in proportion to its production. This figure is in terms of value of the product.

Figures for agricultural production are for 1949. Data for minerals usually is for 1947.

The commodities used in the export lists were chosen because of their importance in the export trade nationally. In nearly all cases they are net exports -- that is, the U.S. sells more of the item abroad than it imports. (An exception is crude petroleum, on a net import basis. Refined petroleum products, however, are a net export.)

### THE IMPORT SIDE

Comprehensive statistics for each state on the value of enterprise which might be injured by increased imports have never been prepared.

To give an idea of this "other side of the picture" -- the places where import competition might be felt most keenly -- the Commercial Policy Staff of the State Department prepared a list of the main products in each state most likely to be affected by increased imports.

While it has not been possible to determine dollar values for all of the industries potentially affected, it is apparent that in some states the value of the enterprises vulnerable to import competition may be greater than the value of industry benefitting from export trade.

A few items -- petroleum and cotton textiles, for example, appear on both lists in some states. This means that while producers benefit from export markets, they might be adversely affected if imports increased.

The section on each state is divided into two parts. Export data is given first.

**ALABAMA.** Exports: manufactured -- cotton fabrics, iron and steel, clothing, yarn and thread, machinery, knit goods, tires and tubes, structural metal, chemicals, cement and structural clay products, and aluminum. 1947 data: Employees, 117,061; payroll \$273,920,000; value added by manufacture, \$505,761,000. State's share in these exports: \$100 million.

Mineral -- coal; 1947 production, 19 million tons; employment, 23,000.

Agricultural -- cotton and cottonseed, corn, peanuts, dairy products, hogs, eggs. State production, 1949, \$391,164,000.

Competitive imports: cotton textiles, fresh or frozen beef, tung oil.

**ARIZONA.** Exports: manufactured -- primary metal products, lumber and products, stone, clay and glass products, chemicals and allied products, meat products, structural metal products, grain-mill pro-

ducts, machinery, furniture and fixtures. 1947 data: 9,558 employed; payroll (machinery data unavailable) \$25,855,000; value added by manufacture (excluding machinery) \$75,343,000.

Agricultural -- cotton, barley, flaxseed, grain, sorghum, grapefruit, truck crops. 1949 production: \$100,287,000.

Competitive imports: fresh or frozen beef, live cattle, wool, lead.

**ARKANSAS.** Exports: agricultural -- cotton and cottonseed, dairy products, hogs, corn, rice, eggs, soybeans, peaches. 1949 value: \$461,970,000.

Manufactured -- lumber and products, canning, clothing, chemicals, cottonseed oil, grain-mill products, footwear, oil refining, paper bags. 1947 data: 42,271 employees; \$74,563,000 payroll; value added by manufacture, \$152,557,000.

Competitive imports: cotton cloths, live cattle, petroleum refinery products.

**CALIFORNIA.** Exports: manufactured -- aircraft, clothing, canning, movies, iron and steel, oil refining, furniture, electrical machinery, structural metal products, motor vehicles, rubber products, heating and plumbing equipment. 1947 data: 325,423 employed, payroll \$1,174,752,000; value added by manufacture, \$1,808,790,000. State's share in these exports, \$330 million.

Mineral -- oil production, \$571,688,000 in 1947.

Agricultural -- fruits, vegetables, other crops, dairy products and eggs. 1949 value, \$1,422,078,000.

Competitive imports: crude petroleum, refinery products, fresh tuna, canned fish, wool, earthenware and tiles, live cattle, raw cotton, citrus fruits, apples, dried figs.

**COLORADO.** Exports: manufactured -- iron, steel, lead, other primary metals, rubber products, construction and mining machinery, clothing, grain mill products, structural metal products, canning, leather and leather products, food-processing and other special-industry machinery, structural clay products, petroleum and coal products, toys and sporting goods. 1947 data: 25,477 employed, payroll \$69,682,000; value added by manufacture, \$128,379,000.

Agricultural -- wheat, dairy products, hogs, corn, beans, barley and eggs. 1949 value, \$220,565,000.

Competitive imports: fresh or frozen beef, crude petroleum and refinery products, live cattle, wool, lead.

**CONNECTICUT.** Exports: electrical machinery, cutlery, tools and hardware, copper rolling and drawing, bearings, metalworking machinery, clothing, aircraft engines, typewriters, rubber products, cotton and rayon fabrics, silver and plated ware, and needles, pins and fasteners. 1947 data: 192,204 employed, payroll \$547,250,000; value added by manufacture, \$892,135,000.

Competitive imports: safety pins, woblens and worsteds, bicycles, watches, costume jewelry, electrical equipment, textile machinery, hats and hat bodies, fur felt, cutlery.

**DELAWARE.** Exports: manufactured -- plastics and synthetic fibers, leather tanning and finishing and industrial belting, textiles, clothing (except millinery and fur goods), canning, preserving and freezing of food except fish, fabricated metal products, special industry machinery, iron and steel mills, poultry dressing, pigments, chemicals and rubber products. 1947 data: 24,883 employed, payroll, \$65,768,000; value added by manufacture, \$130,186,000. State's share in these exports, \$20 million.

Agricultural -- dairy products, eggs, corn, truck crops, hogs, wheat, soybeans, apples and peaches. 1949 value, \$33,002,000.

Competitive imports: Leather shoes, chemicals.

**FLORIDA.** The U.S. State Department estimates Florida's greatest benefit from foreign trade is the added employment and purchasing power such trade creates in other states. However, extensive injury to business in other states as result of increased imports would be expected to reduce Florida's tourist trade. An estimated 4.5 million persons visit the state annually, and about a third of the income of Floridians is derived directly or indirectly from the tourist trade. The tourist income of the state was about \$790 million in the 12 months of the 1947-1948 season.

Other benefits to Florida derived from foreign trade are shipping, with attendant transportation and financial services -- 1949 movement through Florida ports, about \$195 million.

Florida products important in the U.S. export trade: agricultural -- oranges (1949 production, \$140,679,000), grapefruit, tobacco, celery, peanuts, cabbage, cotton.

Manufactured -- lumber milling, food preserving, wood products, fertilizers, concrete and plaster products, furniture and fixtures, clothing, structural metal, gum and wood chemicals, converted paper products, grain-mill products, tinware. 1947 data on those manufactures: 33,249 employed; payroll, \$63,505,000; value added by manufacture, \$131,073,000.

Florida products most likely to be affected by imports: fish meal, shrimp, citrus fruits, live cattle, fresh vegetables, tung oil.

**GEORGIA. Exports:** manufactured --- cotton fabrics, clothing, cotton yarn and thread, knitting, furniture and fixtures, converted paper products, fertilizer, rayon fabrics, canning, preserving and freezing, motor vehicles and parts, structural clay products, textile and other special industry machinery. 1947 data: 143,295 employed; payroll excluding amount for motor vehicles (unavailable), \$270,809,000; value added by manufacture excluding motor vehicles (data unavailable), \$544,682,000. State's share in these exports: \$100 million.

**Agricultural** -- cotton and cottonseed, peanuts, hogs, corn, dairy products, tobacco, sweet potatoes, peaches and pecans. 1949 state production, \$453,117,000.

**Competitive imports:** cotton textiles, live cattle, cotton, tung oil.

**IDaho. Exports:** manufactured -- lumber, dairy products, canning, preserving and freezing, primary metal products, grain-mill products, meat products, stone, clay and glass, machinery. 1947 data: 12,139 employed; payroll, \$33,301,000; value added by manufacture, \$73,652,000.

**Agricultural** -- wheat, beans, barley, peas, onions, apples, prunes, sweet corn, lettuce. 1949 production: \$98,771,000.

**Competitive imports:** potatoes, zinc, lead.

**ILLINOIS. Exports:** manufactured -- electrical machinery, primary metal industries, tractors and farm machinery, clothing, meat and related products, instruments, furniture and fixtures, metalworking machinery, service-industry and household machines, metal stamping and coating, railroad equipment, and motor vehicles and equipment. 1947 data: 576,024 employed; payroll, \$1,728,414,000; value added by manufacture, \$2,684,214,000. State's share of these exports: \$460 million.

**Mineral** -- coal, 1947 production, \$208,455,000; and oil, \$138,786,000.

**Agricultural** -- corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, hogs, dairy products, eggs. 1949 value, \$1,709,537,000.

**Competitive imports:** leather footwear, bicycles, glass, glass products, watches, chinaware.

**INDIANA. Exports:** manufactured -- primary iron and steel products, motor vehicles and equipment, electrical machinery, furniture and fixtures, refrigeration machinery, clothing, rubber products, oil refining, structural metal products, drugs and medicines, power-transmission equipment, tractors and farm machinery. 1947 data: 314,164 employed, \$932,170,000 payroll; value added by manufacture, \$1,663,508,000. State's share of these exports: \$275 million.

**Agricultural** -- corn, wheat, soybeans, oats, tobacco, peppermint and spearmint for oil, hogs, dairy products, eggs. 1949 production, \$999,357,000.

**Mineral** -- coal; 1947 production, \$80 million, employment, 10,700, payroll, \$36 million.

**Competitive imports:** glass and glass products, dairy products.

**IOWA. Exports:** agricultural -- hogs, corn, dairy products, oats, eggs, soybeans, poultry, wheat. 1949 production, \$2,030,749,000.

**Manufactured** -- meat, tractors and farm machinery, electrical machinery, domestic laundry equipment, clothing, construction and mining machinery, grain-mill products, millwork, corn products, rubber products, iron and steel foundries, furniture and fixtures. 1947 data: 78,691 employed; payroll, \$214,722,000; value added by manufacture, \$344,477,000. State's share of these exports: \$125 million.

**Competitive imports:** dairy products, live cattle, pork products.

**KANSAS. Exports:** agricultural -- wheat, corn, dairy products, hogs, eggs, sorghum grain, oats, soybeans, barley. 1949 production, \$662,648,000.

**Mineral** -- oil, coal and salt.

**Manufactured** -- meat products, aircraft and parts, grain-mill products, oil refining, motor vehicles and parts, clothing, heating and cooking apparatus, structural metal products, processed dairy products, construction and mining machinery, cement, tractors, and farm machinery. 1947 data: 45,254 employed, partial payroll (data for three industries not available), \$94,580,000; value added by manufacture (partial), \$219,694,000.

**Competitive imports:** wheat and flour, dairy products, live cattle.

**KENTUCKY. Exports:** agricultural -- tobacco, corn, hogs, dairy products, eggs, wheat, strawberries, apples, peaches. 1949 production, \$531,801,000.

**Manufactured** -- clothing, machinery, tobacco manufactures, furniture and fixtures, heating and plumbing equipment, steelworks and rolling mills, chemicals and related products, finished wood products except millwork and furniture, footwear and other leather products, structural metal products, motor vehicles and parts. 1947 data: 72,340 employees; payroll, \$167,866,000; value added by manufacture, \$311,515,000. State's share in these exports: \$20 million.

**Mineral** -- coal; 1947 production, 84 million tons; employment, 50,000.

**Competitive imports:** dairy products, live cattle, tobacco, alcoholic beverages.

**LOUISIANA. Exports:** manufactured -- petroleum products, chemicals, furniture and other finished wood products, clothing, canning, preserving and freezing, converted paper products, rice and other grain-mill products, textiles, structural-metal products, non-electrical machinery, cooperage stock asbestos products. 1947 data: 49,753 employed; payroll, \$126,440,000; value added by manufacture, \$309,440,000. State's share in these exports: \$70 million.

**Mineral** -- oil, 1949 production, 190,826,000 barrels.

**Agricultural** -- cotton and cottonseed, rice, dairy products, hogs, corn, eggs. 1949 production, \$261,448,000.

**Competitive imports:** rice and rice products, crude petroleum and refinery products, sugar, raw cotton, shrimp, fish meal, furs.

**MAINE. Exports:** paper and allied products, cotton and rayon fabrics, canning, preserving and freezing, lumber, timber and miscellaneous wood products, clothing, wooden containers, furniture and fixtures, meat products. 1947 data: 50,704 employed; payroll, \$118,837,000; value added by manufacture, \$242,944,000.

**Competitive imports:** potatoes, canned fish, leather goods, cotton textiles, fish fillets, woollens and worsteds, plywood, textile machinery.

**MARYLAND. Exports:** manufactured -- clothing, steel works and rolling mills, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, canning, preserving and freezing, synthetic fibers, communication equipment, rubber products, tin cans and other tinware, metal stamping and coating, fertilizers, structural metal products, heating and plumbing equipment. 1947 data: 114,714 employed; payroll (except for synthetic fibers), \$179,165,000; value added by manufacture, \$465,147,000. State's share of these exports: \$75 million.

**Agricultural** -- dairy products, tobacco, wheat, eggs, hogs, corn, apples, strawberries, peaches, vegetables. 1949 production, \$187,747,000.

**Competitive imports:** cotton textiles, tobacco, steel mill products.

**MASSACHUSETTS. Exports:** electrical machinery, clothing including knitwear, footwear, cotton fabrics, rubber products, textile machinery, metalworking machinery, cutlery, hand tools, and hardware, leather tanning and finishing, rayon fabrics, service-industry and household machines, confectionery and related products. 1947 data: 300,716 employed; payroll, \$766,989,000; value of product, \$2,430,687,000. State's share of these exports: \$180 million.

**Competitive imports:** Leather shoes, cotton textiles, woollens and worsteds, canned fish, fish fillets, leather footwear, cutlery.

**MICHIGAN. Exports:** manufactured -- motor vehicles and equipment, iron and steel foundries, metalworking machinery, furniture and fixtures, industrial machinery, metal stampings, hand tools and hardware, refrigeration machinery, chemicals, steel works and rolling mills, rubber products, internal combustion engines. 1947 data: 622,020 employed; payroll, \$2,023,201,000; value added by manufacture, \$3,176,851,000. State's share of these exports: \$650 million.

**Agricultural** -- corn, wheat, oats, barley, beans, apples, peaches, onions, celery, dairy products, eggs, hogs. 1949 production: \$527,367,000.

**Competitive imports:** wheat and flour, dairy products, furs.

**MINNESOTA. Exports:** agricultural -- corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, flaxseed, barley, hogs, dairy products, eggs. 1949 production: \$1,154,660,000.

**Manufactured** -- meat products, electrical machinery, clothing, primary iron and steel products, tractors and farm machinery, service-industry and household machines, dairy products, grain-mill products, structural metal products, canning, preserving and freezing, plastic products, construction and mining machinery. 1947 data: 88,703 employed; payroll (except for plastics), \$233,210,000; value added by manufacture (plastics excluded), \$437,961,000. State's share of these exports: \$100 million.

**Competitive imports:** dairy products, wheat and flour, hatters fur.

**MISSISSIPPI. Exports:** agricultural -- cotton and cottonseed, corn, dairy products, hogs, eggs, oats. 1949 production, \$432,113,000. State's share in U.S. exports of raw cotton estimated roughly at \$80 million in 1949, when state's cotton production was \$221,874,000.

**Manufactured** -- saw and planing mill products, clothing, finished wood products, cotton fabrics, hosiery, stone, clay and glass products, cottonseed-oil, softwood distillation (naval stores). 1947 data: 45,988 employed; payroll, \$70,543,000; value added by manufacture, \$153,804,000.

**Competitive imports:** cotton textiles, petroleum refinery products, raw cotton, tung oil, shrimp, fish meal.

**MISSOURI. Exports:** manufactured -- clothing, footwear, motor vehicles and equipment, electrical machinery, meat products, converted paper products, foundries, furniture and fixtures, structural metal products, grain-mill products, structural clay products, special-industry machinery. 1947 data: 170,721 employed; payroll, \$411,383,000; value added by manufacture, \$756,859,000. State's share in these exports: \$95 million.

**Agricultural** -- hogs, corn, dairy products, eggs, wheat, cotton and cottonseed, oats, soybeans. 1949 production: \$902,059,000.

**Competitive imports:** leather footwear, wheat and flour, raw cotton, pottery, glassware, copper, lead, zinc, furs.

**MONTANA. Exports:** agricultural -- wheat, barley, beans, flaxseed, peas. 1949 production: \$124,947,000.

**Manufactured** -- lumber, primary metal products, meat products, millwork, stone, clay and glass, petroleum and coal products, dairy products, grain-mill products, chemicals and allied products. 1947 data: 11,561 employed; payroll (metal products data unavailable), \$1,636,000; value added by manufacture (excludes metals data), \$44,385,000.



**Competitive Imports:** fresh or frozen beef, live cattle, wool, copper, wheat and flour.

**NEBRASKA. Exports:** agricultural -- corn, wheat, oats, barley, grain sorghum, hogs, dairy products, eggs. 1949 production: \$698,576, 000.

**Manufactured --** meat and grain-mill products, tractors and farm machinery, service-industry and household machines, electrical machinery, liquid, frozen and dried eggs, fabricated-metal products, creamery butter, rubber products, biological and pharmaceutical preparations. 1947 data: 25,637 employed; payroll, \$68,284,000; value added by manufacture, \$150,964,000. State's share in these exports: \$35 million.

**Competitive imports:** wheat and flour, fresh or frozen beef, live cattle, wool.

**NEVADA. Exports:** stone, clay and glass products, lumber and products, chemicals and allied products, meat products. 1947 data: 1,305 employed; payroll, \$2,843,000 (lumber data unavailable); value added by manufacture (excludes lumber), \$6,897,000.

Nevada's amusement industry, largely gambling, dependent in part on employment and income from export industries in other states, recorded receipts of \$31.2 million in 1948. This amount was comparable to the value added by all manufacture (\$27.8 million in 1947) and receipts from sales of farm products (\$45 million in 1948). Of course, this amusement income would suffer if imports caused economic losses in other states.

**Competitive imports:** Wool, cattle, non-ferrous metals.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE. Exports:** footwear, cotton and rayon fabrics, special industry machinery, pulp, paper and paper board, lumber and timber products, clothing, knitting, wooden containers. 1947 data: 42, 478 employed; payroll, \$98,099,000; value added by manufacture, \$169, 524,000.

**Competitive imports:** leather footwear, cotton textiles, woollens and worsteds, cutlery, plywood.

**NEW JERSEY. Exports:** clothing, communications equipment, chemicals, cotton and rayon fabrics, electrical industrial apparatus, special industrial machinery; instruments and related products, general industrial machinery, rubber products, motor vehicles and equipment, drugs and medicines, service-industry and household machines. 1947 data: 308,608 employed; payroll, \$922,110,000; value added by manufacture, \$1,562,311,000. State's share in these exports: \$250 million.

**Competitive imports:** petroleum refinery products, earthenware, chinaware and tiles, glass and glass products, textiles, woollens and worsteds.

**NEW MEXICO. Exports:** manufactured -- lumber, chemicals, and allied products, primary metal products, stone, glass and clay products, clothing, meat products, fabricated metal products, furniture and fixtures, dairy products. 1947 data: 4,822 employed; payroll (excludes primary metals), \$10,645,000; value added by manufacture (excludes metals), \$26,569,000.

**Mineral --** oil, 1949 production, 47,845,000 barrels.

**Agricultural --** cotton, grain sorghum, broom corn, beans. 1949 production, \$60,771,000.

**Competitive imports:** crude petroleum and refinery products, pottery, cattle, non-ferrous metals.

**NEW YORK. Exports:** manufactured -- clothing, electrical machinery, primary iron, steel, aluminum, and copper products, leather and leather products, cotton and synthetic fiber mill products, converted paper products, motor vehicles and parts, furniture and fixtures, photographic equipment, office and store machines, book publishing and printing, structural metal products. 1947 data: 926,280 employed; payroll, \$2,678,401,000; value added by manufacture, \$4,647,487,000. State's share in these exports: \$400 million.

**Agricultural --** apples, grapes, berries, cherries, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, beans, onions, cabbage, peas, celery, other vegetables, eggs, poultry, corn, wheat, oats, hogs. 1949 production: \$726,356,000.

**Competitive imports:** floor and wall tiles, woolen textiles, leather footwear, leather gloves, briar pipes, dairy products, wool knit outerwear, cutlery.

**NORTH CAROLINA. Exports:** manufactured -- cotton fabrics, yarn and thread, knitting, tobacco, furniture and other finished wood products, rayon and related fabrics, clothing, textile finishing, radios and related products, synthetic fibers, fertilizers, grain-mill products. 1947 data: 290,498 employed; payroll (excluding radios and synthetic fibers), \$554, 749,000; value added by manufacture (excluding unavailable data), \$1,235, 885,000.

**Agricultural --** tobacco, cotton, corn, dairy products, hogs, eggs. 1949 production: \$40,540,000.

**Competitive imports:** Raw cotton, cotton textiles, pottery, mica.

**NORTH DAKOTA. Exports:** wheat (1949 production \$223,560,000), barley, dairy products, hogs, corn, oats, eggs. 1949 production of these crops: \$390,934,000.

Exports of North Dakota wheat and products manufactured from it, such as flour and foods, were valued at about \$110 million in 1949.

Almost half of the cash income of North Dakota farmers comes from wheat. The population of the state is about 75 per cent rural.

**Competitive imports:** wheat and flour, dairy products, wool, live cattle.

**OHIO. Exports:** manufactured -- blast furnace and steel mill products, electrical machinery, rubber products, motor vehicles and equipment, service-industry and household machines, metalworking machinery, iron and steel foundries, general industrial machinery, clothing, metal stamping and coating, furniture and fixtures, structural metal products. 1947 data: 621,137 employed; payroll, \$1,893,302,000; value added by manufacture, \$3,079,262,000. State's share of these exports: \$420 million.

**Mineral --** coal; 1947 production, \$134.5 million; employment, 20,678.

**Agricultural --** corn, wheat, soybeans, oats, tobacco, apples, dairy products, hogs, eggs. 1949 production: \$971,222,000.

**Competitive imports:** fresh or frozen beef, petroleum refinery products, woolen textiles, glass and glass products, leather footwear, dairy products, pottery and tiles.

**OKLAHOMA. Exports:** mineral -- petroleum, 1949 production, \$388, 870,000. Employment in production of oil and gas, 34,500; payroll, \$135 million.

**Manufactured --** machinery, meat and meat products, structural metal products, grain-mill products, glassware, transportation equipment, furniture and equipment, rubber products, dairy products, clothing, concrete and plaster products, iron and steel foundries, cottonseed-oil. 1947 data: 31,609 employed; payroll, \$84,123,000; value added by manufacture, \$178,951,000.

**Agricultural --** wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts, oats, grain sorghum, dairy products, hogs, eggs. 1949 production, \$497,522,000.

**Competitive imports:** fresh or frozen beef, wheat and flour, crude petroleum and refinery products, cotton, wool, zinc, lead.

**OREGON. Exports:** agricultural -- dairy products, wheat, vegetables, pears, plums and prunes, apples, cherries, berries, peaches, eggs, hogs, barley, oats, peppermint, peas. 1949 production, \$281,909,000.

**Manufactured --** canning, preserving and freezing, fabricated metal products, machinery, furniture and fixtures, primary-metal products, meat products, clothing, grain-mill products, wooden containers, processed dairy products. 1947 data: 30,555 employed; payroll, \$84,090,000; value added by manufacture, \$160,804,000. State's share in these exports: \$25 million.

**Competitive imports:** canned fish, apples, wool, tree nuts, dairy products, plywood, fishery products.

**PENNSYLVANIA. Exports:** manufactured -- blast furnace and steel mill products, clothing, electrical industrial apparatus, knitting, iron and steel foundries, structural metal products, railroad equipment, glass products, cotton and rayon fabrics, communication equipment, general industrial machinery, metal stampings. 1947 data: 655,659 employed; payroll, \$1,776,378,000; value added by manufacture, \$2,871,051,000. State's share in exports of these products: \$395 million.

**Mineral --** hard and soft coal, oil, cement. 1947 data: 190,460 employed; payroll, \$603,819,000; value of production, \$1,145,871,000.

**Agricultural --** corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, apples, dairy products, eggs, hogs. 1949 production, \$620,497,000.

**Competitive imports:** woolen fabrics, textiles, rayon yarn and staple fiber, earthenware and tiles, leather footwear, steel mill products, dairy products, crude petroleum (competitive with coal), cutlery.

**RHODE ISLAND. Exports:** textiles, jewelry, machine tools and other metalworking machinery, rubber products, electrical equipment, textile machinery, clothing. 1947 data: 75,775 employed; payroll, \$187,474,000; value added by manufacture, \$327,909,000. State's share in exports of these products: \$50 million.

**Competitive imports:** cutlery, optical glass (lenses), textiles, costume jewelry, electrical equipment, textile machinery.

**SOUTH CAROLINA. Exports:** manufactured -- cotton and synthetic fabrics, clothing and other textiles, pine and hardwood lumber and products, fertilizers, textile machinery, cottonseed-oil. 1947 data: 159,049 employed; payroll, \$314,226,000; value added by manufacture, \$669,212, 000. State's share in exports of these products: \$100 million.

**Agricultural --** cotton, tobacco, hogs, corn, dairy products, eggs, oats, peaches, truck crops. 1949 production, \$318,368,000.

**Competitive imports:** raw cotton, textiles.

**SOUTH DAKOTA. Exports:** agricultural -- wheat (1949 production, \$218,564,000), corn, oats, barley, hogs, dairy products, eggs. 1949 production, \$389,764,000. Estimate of 1949 exports of the leading grains grown in South Dakota: \$40 million; exports of South Dakota hog products, \$3.4 million; exports of South Dakota dairy products and eggs, \$2.5 million.

**Competitive imports:** wheat and flour, live cattle, dairy products, wool.

**TENNESSEE. Exports:** manufactured -- knitting, industrial organic chemicals, clothing, primary metal products, cotton and rayon fabrics, footwear, furniture and fixtures, heating and plumbing equipment, rubber products, finished wood products, machinery, structural metal products.

1947 data: 131,803 employed; payroll (data for rubber products not available), \$263,977,000; value added by manufacture (excludes rubber products), \$495,450,000. State's share of exports of these commodities: \$70 million.

Agricultural -- dairy products, corn, cotton, hogs, tobacco, eggs, wheat, vegetables, oats, soybeans, apples. 1949 production, \$463,299,000. Competitive imports: cotton, cotton textiles, rayon yarn and staple fiber.

**TEXAS.** Exports: manufactured -- petroleum refining (value of refined product, \$1,754,808,000 in 1947), aircraft and parts, clothing, oil field equipment, chemicals, structural metal products, grain-mill products, cotton fabrics, furniture and fixtures, finished wood products, canned and preserved fruit and vegetables, iron and steel foundries. 1947 data: 151,969 employed; payroll, \$420,090,000; value added by manufacture, \$915,640,000. State's share of exports of these commodities: \$200 million.

Mineral -- oil. 1947 production of 620 million barrels was well over twice the amount of next leading oil state (California).

Agricultural -- cotton, dairy products, hogs, wheat, eggs, grain sorghum, corn, rice, peanuts, grapefruit, oranges, peaches, berries, oats, onions, flaxseed, cabbage. 1949 production, \$1,834,636,000.

Competitive imports: wheat, rice, crude petroleum and refinery products, cotton, cotton textiles, fresh or frozen beef, live cattle, wool, dairy products.

**UTAH.** Exports: manufactured -- primary metal products, canning, preserving and freezing, petroleum and coal products, meat products, clothing, stone, clay and glass products, fabricated metal products, dairy products, grain-mill products. 1947 data: 15,887 employed, payroll, \$23,459,000; value added by manufacture, \$83,059,000.

Agricultural -- barley, peaches, peas, celery, onions, sweet corn, apricots. 1949 production: \$11,931,000.

Mineral -- coal. 1949 production, 6.2 million tons.

Competitive imports: fresh or frozen beef, petroleum refinery products, dairy products, wool, zinc, live cattle.

**VERMONT.** Exports: machinery, lumber products, paper and allied products, stone, clay and glass products, furniture and fixtures, clothing, textiles, fabricated metal products, grain mill products. 1947 data: 24,050 employed; payroll, \$57,936,000; value added by manufacture, \$105,789,000.

Competitive imports: dairy products, cotton and woolen textiles, plywood.

**VIRGINIA.** Exports: manufactured -- cotton and rayon fabrics, synthetic fibers, tobacco, clothing, furniture and fixtures, knitting, canning, preserving and freezing, iron, steel and other primary metal products, chemicals, footwear, converted paper products, structural metal products. 1947 data: 117,199 employed; payroll, \$257,083,000; value added by manufacture, \$615,351,000. State's share in exports of these products: \$60 million.

Mineral -- coal; 1947 production, \$92 million; employment, 18,000.

Agricultural -- corn, tobacco, apples, peanuts, dairy products, hogs, eggs. 1949 production, \$353,377,000.

Competitive imports: cotton textiles, tobacco.

**WASHINGTON.** Exports: manufactured -- furniture and other finished wood products, aircraft and parts, canning, preserving and freezing, primary metal products, mainly aluminum, copper, iron steel and other primary metal products, clothing, converted paper products, grain-mill products, structural metal products, construction and mining machinery, special-industry machinery, motor vehicles and equipment, confectionery products. 1947 data: 65,736 employed; payroll, \$200,999,000; value added by manufacture, \$361,510,000. State's share in exports of these products: \$50 million.

Agricultural -- apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums and prunes, cherries, berries, other fruit, wheat, dairy products, eggs. 1949 production, \$291,510,000.

Competitive imports: canned fish, fish filets, tree nuts, plywood, dairy products.

**WEST VIRGINIA.** Exports: manufactured -- chemicals, primary iron and steel products of blast furnaces, mills and foundries, glass products, electrical apparatus and machinery, clothing, metal stamping and coating, machinery, structural-metal products, nonferrous metal rolling and drawing, hosiery and other knitwear, leather and products, structural-clay products. 1947 data: 81,861 employed; payroll, \$231,470,000; value added by manufacture, \$480,286,000. State's share in exports of these products: \$55 million.

Mineral -- coal, 1949 production, \$649,697,000.

Agricultural -- dairy products, hogs, eggs, corn, apples, wheat, tobacco. 1949 production, \$101,511,000.

Competitive imports: glass and glass products, crude petroleum and refinery products (competitive with coal), woolen textiles, pottery and tiles, clothespins.

**WISCONSIN.** Exports: manufactured -- electrical machinery, motor vehicles and equipment, tractors and farm machinery, engines and turbines, iron, steel and other foundries, dairy products, heating and plumbing equipment, furniture and fixtures, construction and mining machinery, canning, preserving, and freezing, malt and malt liquors, metalworking machinery. 1947 data: 189,017 employed; payroll (construction and mining machinery data not available), \$510,867,000; value added by manufacture (excludes unavailable data), \$1,002,235,000. State's share in exports of these products: \$200 million.

Agricultural -- dairy products, hogs, corn, oats, eggs, vegetables, chickens, barley, berries. 1949 production, \$992,361,000.

Competitive imports: dairy products, leather and products, hatter's fur, other furs, motorcycles.

**WYOMING.** Exports: manufactured -- petroleum refining, lumber and wood products, stone, clay and glass products, machinery, chemicals and allied products. 1947 data: 3,572 employed; payroll, \$11,448,000; value added by manufacture, \$24,100,000.

Mineral -- coal. 1949 production, 6 million tons. Oil, 1949 production, 47,890,000 barrels.

Agricultural -- barley and beans. 1949 production, \$10,521,000.

Competitive imports: wheat, crude petroleum and refinery products, live cattle, wool, dairy products.

## HOW MANY EXPORT JOBS?

An estimate of the amount of employment in non-agricultural industries due to production for export in 1947 has been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BLS said it made the estimates on the assumption that employment "attributable to exports in each industry was equal to the proportion of the total output of that industry which entered into exports." This assumption probably would not hold true exactly, BLS said, but its estimates are the most exact possible without an elaborate industry-by-industry study.

Industry	Total	Dependent on exports:	
		Directly	Indirectly
Food and kindred products . . . . .	1,583.9	64.9	30.1
Tobacco manufactures . . . . .	104.0	8.5	4.1
Textile-mill products . . . . .	1,050.8	100.8	53.0
Apparel . . . . .	1,396.0	32.1	12.6
Lumber and wood products . . . . .	836.3	23.4	34.4
Furniture and fixtures . . . . .	340.0	4.1	4.4
Paper and allied products . . . . .	464.8	9.3	35.3
Printing and publishing . . . . .	747.2	8.2	36.6
Chemicals . . . . .	694.6	40.3	50.7
Products of petroleum and coal . . . . .	397.1	19.8	33.0
Rubber products . . . . .	270.4	16.2	15.7
Leather and leather products . . . . .	408.5	9.0	9.0
Stone, clay and glass products . . . . .	598.8	25.2	29.9
Iron and steel . . . . .	964.5	47.2	112.9
Nonferrous metals . . . . .	338.0	9.1	37.9
Plumbing and heating supplies . . . . .	171.1	4.1	2.6
Fabricated structural metal products . . . . .	205.6	6.0	4.5
Other fabricated metal products . . . . .	616.9	26.5	44.4
Agricultural, mining, and construction machinery . . . . .	293.6	50.5	7.0
Metalworking machinery . . . . .	248.3	27.8	13.2
Other machinery except electrical . . . . .	1,019.2	97.8	42.8
Motors and generators . . . . .	128.9	10.0	11.1
Radios . . . . .	201.0	13.5	5.4
Other electrical machinery . . . . .	598.7	25.7	26.4
Motor vehicles . . . . .	776.2	55.9	34.1
Other transportation equipment . . . . .	489.8	39.7	17.6
Professional and scientific equipment . . . . .	264.9	23.6	8.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	460.6	18.9	13.8
Coal, gas and electric power . . . . .	916.1	35.7	52.2
Railroad transportation . . . . .	1,530.1	90.3	82.6
Ocean transportation . . . . .	220.9	129.2	19.0
Other transportation . . . . .	1,201.9	88.4	50.5
Trade . . . . .	6,984.8	167.6	97.8
Communications . . . . .	619.8	7.4	18.6
Other nonmanufacturing industries . . . . .	10,258.1	35.7	152.5
Total . . . . .	37,413.4	1,322.4	1,204.2

## TARIFF QUOTE

The late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) said, "Tariff rate-making in Congress is an atrocity. It lacks any element of economic science or validity. I suspect the 10 members of the Senate, including myself, who struggled through the 11 months it took to write the last Congressional Tariff Act (1930), would join me in resigning before they would be willing to tackle another general Congressional tariff revision." (Congressional Record, June 12, 1948, page 8324.)



## At Least 1 In 3 Is "Executive"

### CONGRESS UNITS OFTEN MEET BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Governmental policies that permit withholding of news recently have been the target of renewed criticism.

An American Society of Newspaper Editors committee has investigated efforts to suppress news, and the American Newspaper Publishers Association was told at its 1952 convention that censorship was increasing.

As seat of the United States government, Washington, D.C., has become an increasingly important world news center -- and a focal point in the fight against suppression.

At the Executive level, President Eisenhower April 2 invited newsmen to report to his Press Secretary, James C. Hagerty, instances where government press officers tended to choke off the distribution or gathering of news.

Congress, too, has been concerned about reported suppression. In 1952 the Senate Government Operations Committee set up a Censorship Subcommittee to investigate.

Former Sen. Blair Moody (D Mich.), Chairman of the Subcommittee, announced it would conduct a "finger pointing" probe of efforts to suppress or censor news of government operations and would eliminate "road-blocks in the way of the free flow of news."

#### CLOSED COMMITTEE SESSIONS

But the limited investigation did not answer questions still being asked about the goings-on in executive Congressional committee meetings.

From Jan. 3 through March 31, Congressional committees and subcommittees met 659 times, excluding House Appropriations Subcommittee meetings on budgetary matters. Of the 659 meetings, 217 or 32.9 per cent were closed to the public; 22 or 3.3 per cent were partly open sessions, partly closed; and 420 or 63.7 per cent were open.

	CLOSED	OPEN	BOTH
SENATE	123	157	19
HOUSE	82	260	3
JOINT	12	3	0
	217	420	22

Statistics on House Appropriations Subcommittee budgetary meetings executive were not obtainable, but the Committee reported that its subcommittees had held four to six closed meetings daily for the preceding two months. These apparently would add more than 200 to the closed meeting total, which then would be nearly 50 per cent.

House and Senate committees and subcommittees met in executive session 205 times. Forty of the meetings were for organizational purposes, 27 in the Senate and 13 in the House; legislation was the subject of 49 of the meetings, 38 in the Senate and 11 in the House; at 31

#### Newsmen "Opened" Votes

Prior to 1929 the Senate voted on nominations in closed executive sessions. It could, by a two-thirds vote, suspend the closed executive session vote rule.

Enterprising newsmen, however, partially broke down the secrecy barrier by cultivating Congressional friends or searching out malcontents who "leaked" fairly accurate information on the closed votes.

In 1929 the late Paul R. Mallon, a reporter for United Press Associations, wrote a nomination story that included an accurate vote count on the highly controversial federal judgeship nomination of the late Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot (R Wis.). This created a furore in the Senate. Those who treasured closed nomination meetings clamored to have Mallon brought before the Senate Rules Committee -- in closed executive session -- to expose the Congressional "prattler" and threaten Mallon with a contempt of Congress citation if he failed to do so.

Opponents of the nomination rule united in support of Mallon. The episode was quickly brought to a close. On June 18, 1929, the Senate adopted a motion to change the rule to provide for open executive sessions whenever nominations were voted on -- and, incidentally, revoked Senate floor privileges formerly enjoyed by newsmen.

The Senate did retain (and still does) the right to consider nominations in closed session whenever a majority voted to do so.

of the executive sessions Senate groups discussed or acted on nominations and appointments to government posts; and 85 closed hearings, 38 in the Senate and 47 in the House, were on general and secret government affairs or were pre-hearings.

The closed hearings on general and secret affairs included testimony before House and Senate committees by Gen. James Van Fleet on ammunition shortages in Korea, and by Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator, and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on foreign commitments. At the preliminary hearings, conducted principally by Congressional investigating committees, witnesses were questioned in executive session prior to the open hearings.

	ORGAN.	LEGIS.	NOM.	GEN.
SENATE	27	38	31	38
HOUSE	13	11	0	47
JOINT	6	0	0	6
	46	49	31	91

Senate groups met in executive session five times and House groups 11 times without indicating what the subjects of the meetings were. Of 22 meetings which were both opened and closed, four were Senate organizational meetings; nine were for legislation, seven in the Senate and two in the House, 16 were for nominations and appointments, all in the Senate; and seven were general hearings, five in the Senate and two in the House.

## CLOSED SECURITY MEETINGS

Forty-three of the hearings were closed for security reasons, judging by the witnesses who testified, and the subjects on which they were said to have testified. Closed executive sessions on such topics as national security, Korean ammunition shortage, foreign economic policy, NATO, atomic energy research were attended by Gens. Omar Bradley and James A. Van Fleet, Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Gordon Dean, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and other highly placed government officials. The meetings, in the order in which they were held:

- Gen. Bradley on global strategy (H Armed Services)
- Acheson report on NATO (S Foreign Relations)
- Discussion by Dulles (H Foreign Affairs)
- Strategic stockpiling (S Government Operations)
- Gen. Bradley on military bases (S Armed Services)
- Bradley, Dulles and Stassen (S Foreign Relations)
- Overseas report (S Armed Services)
- Dulles and Stassen on foreign commitments (S Appropriations)
- Atomic energy matters (Joint Committee on Atomic Energy)
- Overseas construction (S Armed Services)
- Dulles report (H Foreign Affairs)
- U.S. Housing in Germany (H Government Operations)
- Stassen discussion (H Foreign Affairs)
- National economy report (S Banking and Currency)
- Weeks and Wilson briefings (S Banking and Currency)
- Dulles briefings (S Foreign Relations)
- Dulles on legislation (H Foreign Affairs)
- Discussion on South America (H Foreign Affairs)
- Rickover case (S Armed Services)
- Foreign economic policy discussion (H Foreign Affairs)
- Gen. Van Fleet (H Foreign Affairs)
- Gen. Van Fleet (S Armed Services)
- Gen. Van Fleet (S Appropriations)
- Gen. Van Fleet (S Armed Services)
- Atomic energy report (Joint Committee on Atomic Energy)
- National security meeting (H Foreign Affairs)
- Korea ammunition (S Armed Services)
- Middle East discussion (H Foreign Affairs)
- Gen. Olmstead testimony (H Foreign Affairs)
- European matters (H Foreign Affairs)
- Aircraft nuclear propulsion (Joint Committee on Atomic Energy)
- State Department testimony (H Foreign Affairs)
- State Department hearing (H Foreign Affairs)
- Testimony by French senator (H Foreign Affairs)
- National security matters (H Foreign Affairs)
- Foreign economic policy (H Foreign Affairs)
- National security meeting (H Foreign Affairs)
- Atomic power development (Joint Committee on Atomic Energy)
- Gordon Dean discussion (Joint Committee on Atomic Energy)
- National security meeting (H Foreign Affairs)
- Rubber meeting (H Foreign Affairs)
- Stassen hearing (H Foreign Affairs)
- Stassen testimony (H Foreign Affairs)

## CURB RECLAMATION POWERS?

Rep. Norris Poulson (R Calif.) April 14 introduced a bill (HR 4551) to return to Congress power now exercised

by the Secretary of Interior to authorize certain reclamation projects. Poulson said former Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman once authorized a project costing more than \$200 million without hearings by Congressional committees.

## CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

"Amid the warning to beware of trickery...Eisenhower braved the cynics to say that Communist proposals would be taken at face value unless double-dealing appeared. And step by step, other proposals come... Timidly, cautiously, a flower of hope is pushing up in a world that was dark and cold with fear," wrote Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) of Soviet peace overtures in an April 13 release.

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) in an April 16 newsletter said: "I do not wish to give the impression that world peace is 'in the bag.' But it does appear that we are entering a period of serious negotiations and international conferences which, with the help of some high-grade statesmanship, may pave the way for a new era of peace and understanding among nations and peoples."

Rep. William G. Bray (R Ind.) also took notice of the peace moves in an April 16 newsletter. "I have, perhaps, always been unduly optimistic in believing that the U.S. and Russia could reconcile their differences without war. Most wars have been fought for economic reasons ... In the case of Russia and the U.S. there could be no economic grounds for war," wrote Bray.

"The first person in the U.S. to understand the value of what (Sen. Joseph R.) McCarthy had done (in procuring agreements with Greek shipowners) was President Eisenhower, and he came right out and said so. Dulles, who had been in communication with the President, said 'me too' and the incident was closed," said Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) in an April 16 newsletter. "That left Stassen out on a limb, but he has been there before and has always wiggled his way back to the main stem of the tree."

Rep. Paul B. Dague (R Pa.) April 13 read an editorial on the House floor critical of Congressional "junks." Dague added, "I would not presume to question the necessity of such travel as the editorial does but I must confess to being intrigued by the suggestion that these seekers of facts at the source 'might learn almost as much by research work in a good public library.' Can you imagine anything so outdated?"

Rep. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) in an April 16 newsletter described a TVA inspection trip by a House Committee. Said Cotton, "There's your 'junk' -- no banquets, no country clubs, no speeches -- travel by Ford, and meals at company cafeterias -- mile on mile of viewing turbines, furnaces and reactors -- concrete floors, aching feet, no bicycles."

"If a super General Staff is set up, it will be a magnified picture of the present Chiefs of Staff with a corresponding de-emphasis on civilian control," wrote Rep. James P.S. Devereux (R Md.) in an April 11 report. "Mr. (former Secretary of Defense) Lovett's testimony seems to imply that the Secretary of Defense is so over-awed by the military to the extent that he is unable to cope with the fraternity. He implies that the military hierarchy is now so potent that no civilian can contend with them, so he wants to give them more power and eliminate civilian responsibility entirely."

## CONGRESS SEEKS TIGHTER SPENDING CONTROL

The Constitution of the United States provides that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." (Article I, Section 9). But it places no limit on the amount or rate of federal spending, and economy-minded lawmakers in the 83rd Congress are trying to add a limiting provision.

Constitutional amendments have been proposed to limit non-military federal spending to five per cent of the gross national income, and to ban expenditures that would increase the national debt. Hearings are now being held by the House Government Operations Committee on two measures, HR 2 which would restrict government expenditures to the amount of revenue collected, and H J Res 22 which would set a \$65 billion ceiling on spending in fiscal 1954.

The legislators are particularly interested in extending their control over the rate of federal spending, and in that way, over the unspent funds -- previously authorized -- which are carried over from one year to another in the accounts of federal agencies and departments.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Feb. 5 said that Congressional control over the rate of federal expenditures "has in recent years been virtually non-existent because of the fact that government agencies had accumulated unexpended balances at the end of each fiscal year." He said taxpayers "will be astonished to learn that the federal government presently has over \$100 billion in unexpended balances from previous appropriations."

### UNUSED \$140.9 BILLION

The Treasury reports that as of Dec. 31, 1952, the total unexpended balance from all appropriations and authorizations for federal units had reached \$140,946,698, 000.

Congress wants to be able to set definite limits on obligations for expenditure, as well as on actual spending. It wants to control both current appropriations and those enacted by previous Congresses. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and 49 co-sponsors have introduced a measure (S Con Res 8) to enact such limits.

The idea of curbing federal spending is not new. The Congressional Reorganization Act of 1946 recommended that, instead of having the federal government submit budget estimates, Congressional committees set up a tentative budget and fix expenditures ceilings. This has not been done. Last year the House approved a provision in the Defense Department Appropriations bill (HR 7391-P.L. 488) to limit military spending for fiscal 1953 to \$46 billion, but the Senate deleted this provision.

Therefore, while Congress controls federal spending by the amount of money it appropriates and authorizes annually, under general procedure, appropriations bills are not accompanied by schedules fixing the rate at which the money should be spent and obligated, and under the present system of appropriating money, the unexpended balance has grown.

This is how unspent funds accumulate:

### Speaking Of Money...

Here are explanations of terms used in the granting and spending of money.

**Appropriation** -- Authority to spend money from the Treasury for payment of new obligations or for liquidating contracts previously authorized

**Contract Authorization** -- Permission to obligate or commit money for later expenditure when the funds have been appropriated. A contract authorization does not allow actual spending

**Permanent Authorization** -- Granting of sums which become available from time to time without further annual action by Congress for their renewal. Some are specified for a given period, others are in effect until repealed

**Reappropriation and Reauthorization** -- Legislative action to renew the unspent balance of prior authorizations and appropriations that would otherwise expire

**Rescission** -- Special legislative action to transfer, cancel or rescind all or part of unexpended funds previously appropriated

**Negative Expenditure** -- Current federal expenditures resulting from the transfer of funds from one agency to another with better facilities for doing a job, and which are charged against the receiving agency when it disburses less than half its collection. Once all the transferred money has been spent, the agency that advanced the funds is charged with the total expenditure.

Each year, Congress appropriates money for new federal projects, and for payment of previously authorized funds commitments. Congress, in addition, may grant federal departments new authority to obligate funds for which the money will be appropriated at a later date. In the past, money for long-term projects would be appropriated on a year-to-year basis. Now it is usually granted in one lump sum, with the authorization to obligate all or most of the money limited to one year, and the period for actual spending extended to two years after that.

Since the scheduling of expenditures over a given period of years is left to the discretion of the federal government, substantial portions of each year's authorizations and appropriations often remain uncommitted or unspent, and fall into the unexpended balance column at the end of each fiscal year.

### FUNDS TRANSFERS

Unspent funds may be transferred from one agency to another, with Congressional approval. A recent example was the Defense Department request for supplemental funds totaling \$1.2 billion for fiscal 1953. Congress refused to appropriate new money, but authorized an inter-departmental transfer of funds already available.

The Defense Department is one of the exceptions to the usual time limit on the availability of appropriations. It is often permitted to commit and spend funds over a longer period of time since its programs generally take longer to complete and are subject to the uncertainties of production, construction, and delivery lags which makes scheduling difficult. Because of this, shipbuilding funds are almost always granted on a continuing basis so that the contract authority does not lapse.



If Congress were to rule that federal units could obligate and spend only a specified amount each year, the rate of federal spending would be under complete Congressional control, and the unexpended balance sharply reduced. This would require much more specific programming and a closer estimate of the annual needs of each agency.

#### BREAKDOWN OF UNSPENT FUNDS

The Byrd resolution would accomplish this by setting up a procedure whereby a limit on annual commitments for expenditure would be placed against each item in an appropriation bill -- including those items for which money has been authorized or appropriated by previous Congresses.

Byrd said this would enable Congress to "recapture a measure" of control over the unexpended balances built up from prior appropriations. Byrd said the Truman Administration requested "more appropriations than it could possibly spend," with the result that there is a large balance in the federal accounts which he said Congress could not control in drawing up appropriations for each fiscal year.

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures, which Byrd heads, put out a report early this year -- based on computations by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Accounts -- showing that the total unexpended balance from all contract authorizations and appropriations reached \$140,946,698,000 by Dec. 31, 1952. At this halfway point in the current fiscal year, no federal department or major agency was without an unspent balance.

The Defense Department, which receives the largest appropriations and authorizations and usually has a longer period in which to obligate the funds, had the largest unexpended balance -- \$86,847,649,000. Of all the Departments, the Department of Justice had the smallest funds carryover -- \$108,725,000. About \$61.4 billion of the balance was carried over from authorizations and appropriations made in 1952, while \$79.5 billion represented the balance of money grants made by Congress in previous years.

During the last six months of 1952, a total of \$35.5 billion was spent by the federal government, \$18.3 billion of which was disbursed from appropriations enacted last year, and \$17 billion from money granted in preceding years. There was no breakdown in the Committee report on how much of the unspent balance represented committed funds, and how much was an unobligated cash balance.

#### RESCISSIONS CANCEL FUNDS

Congress can, to some extent, control the unspent balance in federal accounts, although there isn't much it can do about money already spent. By special legislation, or special provisions in appropriations bills, the lawmakers can order rescissions or cutbacks on all or part of unspent funds previously authorized and appropriated.

This process may prove costly if the money has already been obligated by contract or a "letter of intent." In that case, there may be a claim for all or part of the money, depending on the terms of the contract, and if the claim is certified, the government must make restitutions, for the broken contract. If Congress cancels or rescinds an appropriation that has been committed, it can leave a

"cushion" in the appropriation to pay off any claims, or can withdraw the entire amount and have the private firm submit a claim. Most of these claims are handled in a special Treasury account set up for that purpose.

In the years immediately following World War II, there were numerous rescissions to recover funds authorized or appropriated for war use. In one case, to meet the changing need, Congress rescinded \$135 million in lend-lease funds, and ordered the money transferred to the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The federal departments and agencies themselves can of course cancel contracts as in the disputed cancellation in 1949 by Louis Johnson, then Secretary of Defense, of the Navy's super carrier, the United States. Work on the vessel was brought to a halt after the keel had been laid, and resulting claims had to be paid. The Air Force recently announced it had cancelled orders for \$100 million worth of J-47 jet engines.

#### PROPOSE OVER-ALL LIMITS

The Byrd resolution is concerned particularly with an item by item limit on federal spending commitments, but a number of over-all limitations have been proposed. Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) have proposed a Constitutional amendment (S J Res 61) to limit non-military government spending (exclusive of interest on the national debt) to five per cent of the estimated gross national income.

Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) has proposed a similar amendment (H J Res 24) to ban any federal expenditures that would require an increase in the national debt. Two other measures (S 833 and HR 1710) would create a Joint Committee on the Budget to check federal funds and overhaul appropriations and expenditures proceedings.

The Administration has actively opposed the two measures (HR 2 and H J Res 22) proposed by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) to limit federal spending to the amount of annual revenue -- barring periods of national emergency -- and to set a \$65 billion limit on expenditures for fiscal 1954.

Other changes are being proposed in the appropriations procedure. The Byrd resolution would have Congress deal with all appropriations in one large omnibus bill.

Congress has generally handled funds for the various departments and agencies in separate bills, with the recent exception of 1950, when an omnibus measure was used. It did not become law until more than two months after the fiscal year began and in 1951 the House Appropriations Committee voted to revert to separate bills.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), and at least three other Congressmen have offered measures to give the President the power to veto individual items in an appropriation bill.

Proposals to limit federal spending, control the unexpended balance, and revise appropriations procedure have been made with an eye to balancing the budget and eliminating the federal deficit. Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) reported that the net national deficit has increased \$241.7 billion from 1933 to 1953. But now "the spendthrift era is over," declared Martin.



# weekly roundup of legislation

## Bills Introduced

(APRIL 8-14)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (\*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

### Agriculture

CORDON (R Ore.) S 1588.....4/8/53. Grant price support on certain wool of the 1951 clip. Agriculture.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 4482.....4/13/53. Grant price support on certain wool of the 1951 clip. Agriculture.

### Education and Welfare

#### EDUCATION

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1596.....4/8/53. Amend P.L. 815, 81st Congress, to provide a temporary program of assistance in the construction of minimum school facilities in areas affected by federal activities. Labor.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 4537.....4/14/53. Authorize Federal Works Administration to make loans and grants for construction, remodeling, improvement and extension of school facilities. Public Works.

#### HEALTH & WELFARE

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1584.....4/8/53. Amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the leprosy situation in U.S. Labor.

\*MURRAY (D Mont.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 1599.....4/9/53. Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and non-metallic mines and quarries to obtain information re health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1597.....4/8/53. Extend for a two-year period the provisions of P.L. 874, 81st Congress, making stipulations re children residing on, or whose parents are employed on, federal property. Labor.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 4480.....4/13/53. Amend Social Security Act to increase from \$75 to \$150 per month the amount which may be earned without loss of old-age or survivors insurance benefits. Ways and Means.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 4492.....4/13/53. Amend Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 55 the age at which insurance benefits become payable in case of widows who do not have minor children and in case of dependent mothers of deceased insured individuals. Ways and Means.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 4500.....4/13/53. Prohibit introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabric which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals. Commerce.

### Foreign Policy

#### ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 4538.....4/14/53. Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. Foreign Affairs.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

GREEN (D R.I.) S Res 99.....4/9/53. Express sense of the Senate that U.S. delegation in the UN should make it clear that the effort of the UN in Korea has been an effort in behalf of peace and that the U.S. has supported and will continue to support the effort, always striving for an armistice agreement upon honorable terms. Foreign Relations.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S Res 102.....4/14/53. Extend greeting of Senate to the representative bodies of each of the other American States on the occasion of Pan-American Day.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 4533.....4/14/53. Extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Ways and Means.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4542.....4/14/53. Similar to AYRES (R Ohio), HR 4533.

JACKSON (R Calif.) H Res 203.....4/14/53. Extend greeting of House of Representatives to the representative bodies of the other American States on the occasion of Pan-American Day.

ROBSON (R Ky.) HR 4491.....4/13/53. Similar to AYRES (R Ohio), HR 4533.

### Labor

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 4553.....4/14/53. Amend title II of Railway Labor Act to provide that all employees of an air carrier shall be included in determining bargaining units for flight crews and aircraft dispatchers. Commerce.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 4494.....4/13/53. Make provisions re unemployment insurance coverage for seamen employed on certain vessels operated for the account of U.S. Ways and Means.

### Military and Veterans

#### ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1614.....4/13/53. Incorporate the Gold Star Wives of America. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1591.....4/8/53. Provide for a review by Court of Military Appeals in certain cases in which relief, pursuant to section 12 of act of May 5, 1950 (64 stat. 147) was denied by Judge Advocate General or any of the armed forces. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 4488.....4/13/53. Authorize President to prescribe the occasions upon which uniform of armed forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 4495.....4/13/53. Amend UMT and Service Act as amended, to provide for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 4554.....4/14/53. Retrocede to State of Oklahoma concurrent jurisdiction over the right-of-way for U.S. Highway 62 and 277 within the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla. Armed Services.

#### VETERANS

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1621.....4/13/53. Expand and extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of VA Administrator to make additional funds available therefor. Banking and Currency.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 4490.....4/13/53. Place individuals who served in temporary forces of U.S. Navy during the Spanish-American War in same status as those individuals who served in Army during that war and who were given furloughs or leaves upon being mustered out of the service. Veterans.

### Miscellaneous and Administrative

#### CIVIL SERVICE

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1608.....4/10/53. Prevent the indefinite continuation of services of U.S. marshal following expiration of his term. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4506.....4/13/53. Repeal certain provisions of law prohibiting the use of funds of, or available for expenditure by, any government corporation or agency for certain payments of annual leave accumulated by a civilian officer or employee thereof. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 4555.....4/14/53. Amend the Classification Act of 1949 as amended, re certain classifications re maintenance of public buildings. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 4556.....4/14/53. Increase the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

#### CONGRESS

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 4489.....4/13/53. Provide a method by which committees of the House may compel the testimony of witnesses, in certain cases, notwithstanding a claim of privilege against self-incrimination. Rules.



## CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 4559....4/14/53. Amend section 501 of Communications Act of 1934 to provide that any offense punishable thereunder except a second or subsequent offense, shall constitute a misdemeanor rather than a felony. Commerce.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1585....4/8/53. Amend District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, to fix, age, fee and other requirements for a driver's license. D.C.

\*CASE (R S.D.), Neely (D W.Va.) S 1611....4/10/53. Regulate the election of delegates representing District of Columbia to national political conventions. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4484....4/13/53. Amend act establishing code of laws for District of Columbia, to increase maximum sum allowable by the court out of assets of a decedent's estate for funeral expenses. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4485....4/13/53. Amend law of District of Columbia re publication of partnerships. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4486....4/13/53. Amend law of District of Columbia re forcible entry and detainer. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4487....4/13/53. Amend law of District of Columbia re continuing decedent's business. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 4550....4/14/53. Amend laws of District of Columbia re recording in Office of Recorder of Deeds, of bills of sale, mortgages, deeds of trust, and conditional sales of personal property. D.C.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 4497....4/13/53. Amend section 32 of Fire and Casualty Act to provide that an agent or solicitor may secure a license to solicit accident-and-health insurance in D.C. under that act without taking prescribed examination if he is licensed under the Life Insurance Act. D.C.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S Res 100....4/9/53. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 transmitted to Congress by the President on March 25, 1953, relating to reorganization of Agriculture Department. Government Operations.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4545....4/14/53. Provide for establishment of a central purchasing agency for the executive branch of government. Government Operations.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 4551....4/14/53. Amend Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to remove authorization of projects by Secretary of Interior, to give such powers of authorization to Congress. Interior.

## INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S J Res 70....4/14/53. Grant to State of New Mexico certain lands for use and benefit of Museum of New Mexico. Interior.

POTTER (R Mich.) S J Res 68....4/14/53. Direct U.S. Maritime Administration to sell certain vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines to provide for rehabilitation of inter-island commerce of the Philippines. Commerce.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 4505....4/13/53. Authorize sale of certain lands to State of Oklahoma, re Denison Dam and Reservoir project. Armed Services.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 4534....4/14/53. Authorize Territory of Alaska to incur bonded indebtedness. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 4481....4/13/53. Authorize enrolled members of Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. to acquire interests in tribal lands of reservation. Interior.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 4540....4/14/53. Authorize sale of certain lands to State of Oklahoma re Fort Gibson. Public Works.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 4483....4/13/53. Provide compensation to Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes for certain lands of Riverton reclamation project within ceded portion of the Wind River Indian Reservation. Interior.

SMALL (R Md.) HR 4496....4/13/53. Authorize and direct conveyance of certain lands to Board of Education of Prince Georges County, Upper Marlboro, Md., to permit construction of public educational facilities. Labor.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 4508....4/13/53. Authorize sale of certain land to the State of Oklahoma, for public park and recreational purposes only. Interior.

## INTERNAL SECURITY

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1606....4/9/53. Amend Internal Security Act of 1950, to include in the duties of the Subversive Activities Control Board investigation of Communist influence in labor unions. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4548....4/14/53. Amend Internal Security Act of 1950 to include in the duties of the Subversive Activities Control Board investigation of Communist influence in labor unions. Un-American Activities.

## Taxes and Economic Policy

### BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S Res 101....4/10/53. Authorize investigation and study of practices and procedures of FCC in considering applications for television station licenses and determining circumstances under which and to whom these are granted. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) (by request) S 1626....4/14/53. Extend from 15 days to 30 days period within which FCC must enter certain findings re protests filed under section 309 (c) of Communications Act of 1934. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) (by request) S 1627....4/14/53. Remove requirement of construction permits under Communications Act of 1934 for mobile stations and permit FCC to waive such requirement for certain other stations. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) (by request) S J Res 67....4/10/53. Repeal certain World War II laws re return of fishing vessels. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 4502....4/13/53. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to require ICC to consider, in stock modification plans, assents of controlled or controlling stockholders. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 4503....4/13/53. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide more definite standards for determining who is entitled to exemption from part IV of that act as an association of shippers or a shipper's agent. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 4504....4/13/53. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to establish finality of contracts between government and common carriers of passengers and freight, subject to Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 4557....4/14/53. Amend section 319 of Communications Act of 1934 re permits for construction of radio stations. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 4558....4/14/53. Amend section 309 (C) of Communications Act of 1934 re time within which FCC must act on protests filed thereunder. Commerce.

## CONTROLS

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 4507....4/13/53. Amend Housing and Rent Act of 1947 to terminate rent controls April 30 except in critical defense areas. Banking and Currency.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

\*FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Eastland (D Miss.), Thyne (R Minn.) S 1603....4/9/53. Make provisions of act of Aug. 28, 1937 re conservation of water resources in arid and semi-arid areas of U.S. applicable to the entire U.S. Agriculture.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1619....4/13/53. Encourage discovery, development, and production of tungsten ores and concentrates in U.S. and possessions. Armed Services.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1620....4/13/53. Encourage discovery, development and production of tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl, and columbium-tantalum-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S. and possessions. Armed Services.

## PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1628....4/14/53. Provide for loans to water-users organizations of cost of construction of distribution systems for use of water available from federal reclamation projects. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1589....4/8/53. Authorize expansion of post-office facilities at Williston, N.D. Public Works.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1590....4/8/53. Authorize construction of new post-office building in Mandan, N.D. Public Works.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 69....4/14/53. Prepare an estimate of cost of reconstructing Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. Interior.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 4541....4/14/53. Authorize modification of general plan for comprehensive development of Columbia River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric power development. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4546.....4/14/53. Provide for construction of customhouse building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.  
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 4498.....4/13/53. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Beaver Creek watershed in Oklahoma, for purposes of runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention. Agriculture.  
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 4499.....4/13/53. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to construct certain works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on Beaver Creek watershed in Oklahoma. Agriculture.  
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 4501.....4/13/53. Modify plan of improvement for Vicksburg-Yazoo area, Miss., authorized in Flood Control Act of 1946. Public Works.

#### TAXES & TARIFFS

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1631.....4/14/53. Amend section 10 of Federal Reserve Act to increase total value re branch bank buildings from \$10 million to \$30 million. Banking and Currency.  
BUTLER (R Md.) S 1583.....4/8/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to treat as an involuntary conversion the sale or exchange of property by a taxpayer to remove a legal inhibition on his discharging governmental duties. Finance.  
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BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 4535.....4/14/53. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer from \$600 to \$800. Ways and Means.  
BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 4536.....4/14/53. Repeal war tax rate on toilet preparations. Ways and Means.  
BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 4479.....4/13/53. Similar to BATTLE (D Ala.), HR 4435.  
DAVEY (R Wis.) HR 4539.....4/14/53. Make provisions re basis, for income-tax purposes, of property held by surviving joint tenants and surviving tenants by the entirety. Ways and Means.  
JONES (D Ala.) HR 4543.....4/14/53. Permit deduction for federal income-tax purposes of contributions or gifts to the Alabama Temperance Alliance, Inc. Ways and Means.  
KING (D Calif.) HR 4544.....4/14/53. Repeal section 116 (A) (2) of Internal Revenue Code, which excludes from gross income amounts earned outside U.S. by certain citizens of U.S. Ways and Means.  
MILLER (R Md.) HR 4547.....4/14/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to treat as an involuntary conversion sale or exchange of property by a taxpayer in order to remove a legal inhibition on his discharging governmental duties. Ways and Means.  
MILLER (R Md.) HR 4549.....4/14/53. Exempt lacrosse equipment from tax on sporting goods. Ways and Means.  
REED (R N.Y.) HR 4552.....4/14/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to eliminate the earned income exemption granted to American citizens present in a foreign country for 17 months. Ways and Means.  
SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 4493.....4/13/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that a person entitled to drawback re certain nonbeverage products may elect to receive such drawback on a monthly instead of quarterly basis. Ways and Means.

### Bills Acted On (APRIL 8-14)

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

### Senate Bills and Resolutions

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 275. Define further the national transportation policy to protect all modes of transportation from terrorism, extortion, racketeering, and other unlawful and unethical business tactics. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 10.  
S 922. Establish a Washington Metropolitan Transit Commission. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 14.  
S 978. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to expedite termination of railroad reorganization proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act. JOHNSON (D Colo.). CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 10.

S 1081. Provide authority for temporary economic controls. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 10.  
S Res 32. Temporarily increase by one membership on Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare Committees. MORSE (I Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported adverse-ly April 14.

### House Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 163. Provide for conveyance of certain land in Monroe County, Ark. to State of Arkansas. MILLS (D Ark.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Passed House on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 233. Release all U.S. right, title and interest in and to all fissionable materials in Marion County, Ind. BROWNSON (R Ind.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Passed House on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 395. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims re claims against U.S. of certain employees of Bureau of Prisons. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 18. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 1242. Provide for conveyance of surplus federal Indian school property to state or local governmental agencies or local school authorities. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 31. Passed House on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 1551. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 1917. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces commemorative of 150th anniversary of Louisiana Purchase. BOGGS (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported March 10. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 13. House vacated proceedings and repassed with word corrected April 14.  
HR 1834. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed House on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 1936. Authorize acceptance of school board lands in exchange for park land for purposes of Colonial National Historical Park. ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Passed House on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 2130. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for use of Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 31. Passed House on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 2347. Permit continued exercise until six months after termination of national emergency of certain powers re preferences or priorities in transportation of traffic under sections of Interstate Commerce Act. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 25. Passed House on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 3367. Amend U.S. Code to permit transmission of firearms in mails to or from persons or concerns having lawful use for them in connection with their business or official duties. CRETELLA (R Conn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 31. Passed House on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 3380. Authorize exchange of lands acquired by U.S. for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va. to consolidate federal holdings therein. SMITH (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Passed House on consent calendar April 13.  
HR 3406. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of Klamath Tribe of Indians. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed House, amended, on call of calendar April 13.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 279. Authorize appropriation of \$500,000 for control and extinguishment of outcrop and underground fire in coal formations. FENTON (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13.  
HR 444. Increase percentage of trust funds held by Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wind River Reservation which is to be distributed per capita to individual members of such tribes to 90%. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13.  
HR 1244. Eliminate homestead designation and restrictions imposed upon Indian allotments of Crow Reservation, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13.  
HR 2113. Amend act incorporating American Legion to redefine powers of said corporation, right to use of name "The American Legion" and "American Legion." LeCOMPTE (R Iowa). House Judiciary reported April 14.  
HR 2990. Amend act which incorporated Veterans of Foreign Wars of U.S. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 14.  
HR 3409. Terminate federal discrimination against Indians of Montana. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 14.  
HR 4004. Provide for national banks to furnish lists of stockholders to Comptroller of Currency upon request only. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported April 7.

HR 4483. Provide compensation to Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians for certain lands of Riverton reclamation project within ceded portion of Wind River Indian Reservation. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 14.  
H Res 161. Authorize Agriculture Committee to conduct studies and investigations of matters coming within its jurisdiction. HOPE (R Kan.). House Rules reported April 14.

## EXECUTIVE REPORTS, ACTIONS

### SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS

President Eisenhower April 14 recommended Congress enact legislation providing for the sale of \$550 million worth of government-owned synthetic rubber plants to private industry.

A Reconstruction Finance Corporation program for the proposed sale was recommended by Mr. Eisenhower as providing a "basic outline of a satisfactory method to achieve this result." The disposal must be consistent with three objectives, he said. The facilities should return to the government "their full fair value," be disposed of in a manner that would insure the public and fabricators "the benefits of fair competition," and "be sold on such terms as will guarantee their ready availability... in time of emergency."

### FISCAL TREATIES WITH GERMANY

President Eisenhower sent to the Senate, April 10, six agreements negotiated with the West German Republic. Four were in treaty form (Executives D, E, F and G) and were referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The President's message said they "provide for the orderly settlement of German external debts, including the pre-war debts due mainly to private persons and the claims of the U.S. government arising from postwar economic assistance to Germany."

### PRESIDENT CALLS GOVERNORS

President Eisenhower April 10 invited the 48 state Governors to a White House conference May 4 and 5 for a briefing by the Cabinet and other Administration officials on the "present state of the world."

In the letter of invitation, the President said the idea of the conference is to produce better understanding of the problems confronting the nation as a whole.

Among other things, the conference will consider current developments in foreign affairs, defense, national security and fiscal policies.

### IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

President Eisenhower April 10 directed the Tariff Commission to make an investigation of imports of certain farm commodities, and recommend any action deemed necessary by the Commission. The President acted under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which provides for import controls in the event foreign supplies interfere with government's price support programs.

Acting on the request of Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson, the President asked for a specific study of rice, some fats and oils, butter and other dairy products. Present authority for import limitations expires on June 30.

### RESTDY LIBBY DAM

The Department of State April 11 said the U.S. has withdrawn for "study" a proposal to Canada to build the \$300 million Libby Dam on the Kootenai River in Montana. The U.S. asked approval of the project by the International Joint Commission on June 12, 1951.

Secretary John Foster Dulles acted at the request of Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens and Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., Chief of the Army Engineers. The proposed dam was designed to supply up to 1.03 million kilowatts of power and help to control Columbia River flood waters.

### GOLD, SILVER INTACT

The nation's gold and silver were intact as the Republican Administration took over from the Democrats, according to an April 11 announcement by Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey.

The check-up took in assets totaling more than \$103 billion. According to Humphrey, the Treasury's assets as of Jan. 27 were:

Gold bullion	\$23,035,947,570.94
Silver bullion	2,154,542,328.37
Bank deposits	4,748,648,098.56
Coin and currency	503,287,583.83
Securities, unissued currency	73,134,708,074.92 2/3

The two-thirds of a cent represents accrued interest on some State of Kentucky bonds.

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## Eisenhower's "Specialists"

President Eisenhower has a personal staff of 11 principal assistants -- exactly the number in former President Truman's staff. Each member of the group is a "specialist" who monitors developments and policy in his field.

The roll and duties of the staff are as follows: Sherman Adams, ex-Gov. (R N.H.), Assistant to the President, (the 10 other members are subordinate to him); Robert Cutler, Boston banker and lawyer, supervises activities of the National Security Council; Major Gen. Wilton B. Persons, U.S.A., ret., Congressional liaison; Dr. Gabriel Hauge, economist;

Emmet J. Hughes, former editor, Life magazine, speech and message writer; C. D. Jackson, publisher, Fortune magazine, cold-war planning; Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, atomic energy matters; James C. Hagerty, press secretary; Bernard Shanley, lawyer, special counsel; Thomas E. Stephens, lawyer, special counsel and appointments secretary; and Roger Steffan, retired banker, supervision of non-professional staff and administrative procedures.

## APPROVE WHEAT PACT

Delegates to the International Wheat Council in Washington April 9 voted to recommend to their governments a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, slated to expire July 31. The proposed renewal would call for a price range of \$1.55-\$2.05 per bushel compared to the present range of \$1.20-\$1.80. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 184).

The four wheat exporting nations, the U.S., Canada, Australia and France all voted for the renewal, which was backed by more than two-thirds of the delegates.

Only Great Britain among the major countries refused to vote for the new program. She refused to accept a maximum price above \$2. Participating nations have until April 27 to sign the pact. After that, it will be ready for ratification or rejection by the legislatures of the various governments.

## ASKS STOCK RULE WAIVER

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson April 10 asked the Senate Armed Services Committee to waive a rule requiring officers of the Defense Department to relinquish their stockholdings, so he could hire two additional businessmen as top assistants.

Three members of the Committee, Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and James H. Duff (R Pa.) indicated that members would not waive the rule. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 129, 130).

Wilson asked that the Armed Services Unification Act be amended to give him two more assistant secretaries. He now has three such aides, paid \$15,000 yearly.

Wilson added he is having difficulty getting the men he wants because they are reluctant to dispose of their holdings.





### THE FARM HANDS

Every Tuesday at noon, a group of more than 30 men meets in a private dining room of the Harrington Hotel for lunch. Talk centers around farm problems of the day, and what should be done on Capitol Hill to help farmers.

A person familiar with the Washington scene might at times recognize among the diners Congressmen, Agriculture Department officials, farm-organization leaders, editors, and representatives of the food trades.

#### INFORMAL FARM GROUP

This is the group which calls itself The Farm Hands -- an informal organization well known in agricultural circles in the Capital, but little known elsewhere. It was founded in 1920 to provide a meeting place for farm groups, Congressmen and government officials to talk over farm problems and to work out solutions.

Said Stephen James, co-chairman of the group: "We have no direct connection with legislation, but we do manage to arrive at certain common solutions on an informal basis."

Another veteran of the Washington scene, Wesley McCune, has said: "A luncheon club, conducted with informality, may be as productive in lining up support for a unified program as are twice as many hours in Congressional office buildings."

Founding father of the group was J. Clyde Marquis, formerly associated with the Country Gentleman and the Department of Agriculture, and now a near-legendary figure in Washington farm circles.

His "Apostle", as one member phrases it, was Orville M. Kile, agricultural economist and author of "The Farm Bureau Through Three Decades." Kile is now co-chairman, with James.

Past members of the club include Charles Holman, Edwin G. Nourse, Chester Davis, Dr. Henry C. Taylor, Mordecai Ezekiel, and many others. The roster at present largely is made up of government officials and farm leaders. Conspicuously absent: The National Farmers Union.

Congressmen who have attended include the late Sens. Arthur Capper (R Kan.), William S. Kenyon (R Iowa) and Smith W. Brookhart (Prog-R Iowa), and, according to James, Rep. Clifford Hope (R Kan.).

A link with business groups was long provided through interlocking memberships in The Farm Hands and the Monday Club, a luncheon club for business leaders, operated on the same principles. According to Kile, "the Monday Club included representatives of 'Big Business' who called themselves Ambassadors of American Industry Located at the Nation's Capital."

Other industrial links are provided by Farm Hands Harold Sangster, Potomac Electric Power Company; Donald W. Sawtelle and Robert E. Ganebant, U.S. Chamber

of Commerce; Philip S. Day, Loomis, Sayles & Co.; Roger Corbett and George B. Travis, National Association of Food Chains; Floyd J. Hosking, Corn Industries, Research Foundation; and L. Blaine Liljenquist, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc.

"Individuals who attend our meetings may fight or boost specific legislation as much as they choose and, naturally, their opinions may be influenced at our meetings," says James. "However, it would be completely wrong to consider The Farm Hands in the category of a 'lobby'."

#### Lobby Registrations

A former Senator and the present Deputy General Counsel of the Department of Commerce were among persons who filed registrations under the lobby law during the final quarter of 1952.

The Commerce official, Harold B. Corwin, appointed to his post in March, registered on behalf of the Retired Officers Association, Inc. However, he told CQ April 15 that he terminated his registration on Jan. 21, before entering upon his official duties at Commerce.

Corwin said his lobby activities dealt with "legislation pertinent to the rights of retired officers and their dependents and survivors." He was retained by the Association to study and analyze bills, prepare statements for presentation to committees, and draft amendments to legislation. His duties also included appearance before Congressional committees.

Corwin, who put his salary at \$400 a month, had registered also on behalf of the Association in 1950. He said that he has closed his private law office.

The former Senator was John A. Danaher (R Conn.), who filed on behalf of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York City, N.Y.

Danaher, who have his addresses as 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C., was Senator from Connecticut from 1938 to 1944. He now maintains a law office in Washington, and has frequently been interested in legislation in a lobbying capacity.

The ex-Senator filed on behalf of Revere Copper in 1947 and 1949. In both years, he worked for extension of the law suspending the import duty on copper. According to a lobby expenditure statement filed by Revere in 1949, Danaher received \$25,000.

He told CQ that during the last quarter of 1952, he was primarily interested in "legislation affecting copper." Danaher added that he recently terminated his registration.

Among the other registrations for the final quarter of 1952, listed in the April 7 Congressional Record, pp.2911-12:

EMBASSY OF DENMARK, 2374 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C.

Wallace G. Dempsey and John G. Laylin, both associated with the law firm of Covington & Burling, Union

Trust Building, filed on behalf of the Embassy. Dempsey told CQ that his legislative interests are limited to advising and assisting the Ambassador of Denmark in obtaining through legislation a lump sum as final settlement for unsatisfied ship claims.

These claims arose when, in the summer of 1951, the U.S. government requisitioned 40 Danish vessels to meet extra shipping needs. It was then provided that the Danish shipowners would be recompensed on a basis of equal treatment for U.S. ships taken over by the Danish government.

Since these claims have not yet been paid, says Dempsey, his Danish employers want the U.S. to pay a lump sum to the Danish government, to be turned over to the shipowners involved. So far, no bills for such a settlement have been introduced.

Laylin has the same interests, according to his registration.

Both men previously registered under the Foreign Agents Act on behalf of their firm, which has acted as agent for such foreign governments as Pakistan, Iran, and the Dominican Republic.

**NATIONAL ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT CONFERENCE,**  
843 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

Carlisle Barger on of the same address, filed, saying that his main concern is "any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project." Specifically, this currently includes S 589, introduced by Sen. Alexander Wiley, (R Wis.), Barger on told CQ.

This measure would establish a government corporation to issue bonds up to \$100 million to build navigational facilities for a 114-mile stretch along the waterway. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is now holding hearings on the bill (see page 497).

According to Barger on, the Conference is launching an "all-out drive" against this measure, including appearances before the Committee, newsletters aimed at press and the voting public, and other methods.

He put his reimbursement at \$1,500 monthly and payments for traveling and out-of-pocket expenses.

**NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA**, P.O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

Charles W. Jones, member of the Council's Washington office at 1832 M St., N.W., filed, stating that his organization "favors such action on any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is formed."

A Council spokesman informed CQ that this chiefly includes measures designed to promote cotton consumption here and abroad.

Currently, the Council is supporting Sen. Burnet R. Maybank's (D S.C.) bill (S 800) to establish a program to insure commodities stored abroad against losses occasioned by war, civil strife or natural calamities. Council officials believe this would facilitate trade between the U.S. and other nations. (For committee action on risk insurance, see page 496.)

A promoter of the "trade, not aid" principle, the Council supports repeal of the Buy American Act. It also is "plugging strongly" for extension of the Trade Agreements Act, with as few restrictive clauses as possible.

Apart from the foreign trade picture, its officials presently are concerned with the necessity for supplying adequate funds to the Department of Agriculture for farm research of all kinds.

"We feel that research provides the key to expanded consumption and new markets for cotton and other farm commodities," says Claude Curlin, editor for the Council. The Council probably would oppose any effort to drastically reduce appropriations for this purpose, he adds.

This year, the Council will play an active part in the legislative picture through official appearances before Committees, newsletters keeping its membership advised on current developments, and in various other ways.

"We will continue to work with Senators and Representatives from the entire cotton-producing area, which now stretches from California to the east coast," an official says.

**OLIVER FRANCIS WHITE**, 418 Third St., Stambaugh, Mich.

Mr. White, who filed on behalf of himself, is "against any legislation legalizing developed 'Thought and Nerve Impulse Transmitters'." He explained that these mechanisms are also "telecremators" and "teleportage" devices. White lobbies "for an open committee investigation of the organization working the above-mentioned devices." His expenses were listed as \$75 quarterly.

## "NUCLEAR NAM"

Formation of an atomic power group, designed to become a sort of "nuclear National Association of Manufacturers," was announced in New York April 15.

The organization, Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., includes some of the nation's top industrialists, and according to its founders will promote peacetime production of atomic power.

Albert L. Baker of Summit, N.Y., head of the Vitro Corp., said the Atomic Energy Commission already has authorized five industrial studies of nuclear power potentials. He said work has begun on scale-model power plants.

Other members of the group include Alfred Iddles, president of Babcock & Wilcox Co.; John R. Menke, head of Nuclear Development Associates; and Admiral Earle W. Mills, chief of Foster-Wheeler Corp.

The forum's board of directors includes the following industry presidents: Walker L. Cisler, Detroit Edison Co.; John L. Collyer, B. F. Goodrich Co.; Joseph A. Martino, National Lead Co.; and J. B. Woodward, Jr., Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.

Among directors who are company vice presidents are Dr. Mark E. Putnam, Dow Chemical Co., and Howard G. Vesper, Standard Oil Co. of California.





### Tuck Elected To House

Former Gov. William M. Tuck (D Va.), who opposed the 1952 national Democratic ticket, April 14 won a special election to Congress from Virginia's Fifth (Southern) district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of ex-Rep. Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.). Stanley resigned Feb. 3 to run for governor. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 182, 332).

Tuck, 56-year-old Halifax lawyer, defeated his Republican opponent, Lorne Ross Campbell, 43, Grayson county attorney, by a vote of 16,626 to 11,947 (10 precincts missing). In this election the Democratic vote was about 1.5 to 1, although the district normally votes Democratic about 2-1. It went for President Eisenhower however, in November, 1952, by a vote of 29,617 to 25,604.

The major issue in the Congressional campaign was Tuck's open repudiation of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket in 1952. "Loyalist" Democrats denounced Tuck for "deserting the Democratic party in its hour of need" and said that he could "stew in his own bolting soup." Tuck resigned as Democratic state chairman Aug. 28, 1952. He campaigned vigorously, however, and pointed to his close political alliance with Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), who also sat out the 1952 campaign.

Tuck was governor of Virginia, 1946-50, and previously served in the Virginia legislature and as lieutenant governor. His election to the House makes the membership: 221 Republicans, 211 Democrats, one independent, and two vacancies (in normally Democratic districts).

### Illinois Primary

James B. Bowler, 78, alderman for the 25th Chicago ward for more than 40 years, won the Democratic nomination and 72 per cent of the total vote in a special primary April 14 to fill the vacancy in the Seventh Congressional (Chicago) district. Philip J. Boffa, Chicago druggist, won the GOP nomination for the general election to be held July 7. This heavily Democratic district was represented for 46 years by the late Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.), who died Nov. 6, 1952. Sabath served more consecutive terms in Congress than any other man in history. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 31).

### GOP's First 75 Days

The accomplishments of the Eisenhower Administration and the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress during their first 75 days in office have been "memorable and significant," according to the Republican National Committee.

The Committee found that the new Republican Administration had made 75 accomplishments based on 13 pledges made during the campaign and in the President's inaugural address and his State of the Union message to Congress. These accomplishments have been "achieved quietly, without fanfare," by "doing rather than explaining," the GOP Committee stated.

Among the pledges listed were government economy and efficiency, government reorganization, a new foreign

policy, particularly regarding the Korean war and the Far East, a review of taxes, lifting government controls, aid to agriculture, cleaning up "the mess" in Washington, improving security checks on government employees, passage of a "states-rights" tidelands bill, end of segregation in the District of Columbia and the armed forces, statehood for Hawaii, and opposition to secret agreements.

Among the accomplishments -- or performances to date -- listed by the GOP National Committee, were creation of the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare, withdrawal of the Seventh Fleet from Formosan waters, step-up in training and supplying additional South Korean troops for the Korean war, removal of wage, salary and price controls, 90 per cent price supports on butter and some other dairy products, tightening up income tax prosecutions, tighter government security checks on federal employees, House passage of the tidelands and Hawaiian statehood bills, cuts in government personnel and costs.

The Democrats previously had rounded up the first 60 days of Republican control of the executive and legislative branches of the government and concluded that the Republicans had "stumbled." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 401).

The first-quarter CQ Boxscore on Presidential legislative requests indicated that the Republican Congress had completed action on two of 19 proposals. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 413).

### HOOVER, LANDON

Former President Herbert C. Hoover April 12 lauded President Eisenhower for doing a remarkable job of cleaning up "that mess in Washington...It's a stupendous task, but President Eisenhower is moving with great vigor," Hoover said. On April 11 Hoover urged the Eisenhower Administration to take the federal government out of the power business "as soon as possible."

Alf M. Landon, GOP Presidential nominee in 1936, charged in Topeka April 10 that the GOP Administration had "bungled" almost every major political problem in the first three months. He said it was "unpleasantly reminiscent" of the last Republican administration under Hoover, and that the new cabinet has a lot of ability, but very little "political savvy."

### State Roundup

**KENTUCKY:** Former Vice President Alben W. Barkley, who served in the Senate, 1927-48, had "no comment" April 13 to reports that he may run next year for his old Senate seat or for governor of Kentucky.

**MICHIGAN:** Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield resigned April 13 as Michigan's Republican National Committeeman.

**VIRGINIA:** W. Russell Hatchett (D), former manager of the city of Virginia Beach and an anti-Byrd organization leader in eastern Virginia, withdrew from the governor's race April 8, leaving the Democratic contest to former Rep. Thomas B. Stanley (D) and State Sen. Charles R. Fenwick.

## Floor Action

(APRIL 9-16)

### TIDELANDS

Senate debate continued on legislation (S J Res 13) to give the states title to submerged lands within their traditional boundaries. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 464).

APRIL 10 --

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) for the second straight day led the fight against the Administration-backed bill.

Offering Constitutional, economic, historic and legal arguments in favor of federal instead of state control of submerged lands, Douglas contended that even if Congress had authority to "give away these \$50 to \$300 billion of oil resources" such a move would be against public policy and national welfare.

The Illinois Senator said the states ownership legislation opens the door for states to extend their boundaries to include more of the continental shelf than lies within their historic boundaries. He said a provision in the bill recognized state boundary lines as "hereafter approved by Congress." He said a "sleeper" bill could go through some day which would give the states the continental shelf by "simply approving these outlandish boundary claims."

### AID TO SCHOOLS

Douglas said there is no reason "why we should pass the Holland bill (S J Res 13, introduced by Spessard L. Holland, D Fla.). There is on the contrary every reason why we should reject it and pass the Anderson-Hill bill instead" (S 107 introduced by Clinton P. Anderson, D N.M., with an amendment by Lister Hill, D Ala., to let the federal government retain the off-shore oil and devote revenues from it mainly to schools in all the states.)

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) hit at what he called "demagogues who are using education in general and teachers in particular, as tools" to get support for federal control of off-shore lands.

APRIL 11 --

In a radio address from New Orleans, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said, "It is my hope that our state can obtain ... clear title to all lands at least 10½ miles seaward from our shoreline," adding that when Louisiana entered the Union its boundaries, as set by Congress, embraced all islands within three leagues (10½ miles) off the coast.

Texas and Florida have been claiming their historic boundaries extend 10½ miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

APRIL 13 --

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) denounced the pending bill as a \$50 billion "giveaway" that would endanger national defense. Lehman argued that coastal oil deposits should be developed for defense purposes, and that the federal government could best do this in collaboration with private industry.

Sens. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) spoke in favor of the Holland bill.

APRIL 14 --

But Anderson challenged the legality of the Holland measure and described the bill as "one of the greatest appropriations bills for other than defense purposes in the history of the United States." Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) urged Senators to curb their "long-winded discussions."

APRIL 15 --

The Senate began its third week of debate on "tidelands." Hill contended that "propagandists" for state ownership have twisted the issues to suit their case. Hill and other Senators ribbed Attorney General Herbert Brownell's position that Congress should give the states control of the "tidelands" but not title.

### FILIBUSTER CHARGED

In the midst of Hill's 45,000-word speech, Taft shot a filibuster charge at opponents of the bill. Hill and Lehman denied it.

Speaking for adoption of his amendment supporting federal ownership of submerged lands resources and earmarking revenues from these resources for aid to education, Hill said:

"Here is a windfall for easing the financial straits of our elementary and secondary schools... Here is a bonanza for relieving the agonizing difficulties of colleges and universities, medical schools, nursing schools ... The possibilities challenge the imagination."

APRIL 16 --

Sen. Taft announced that day and night sessions will be held starting the week of April 19 to speed a vote.

### MALONE vs. ALDRICH

Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) in an April 14 Senate speech charged that Ambassador to Great Britain Winthrop W. Aldrich has "committed us to war" without action by Congress. Malone said that Aldrich recently apologized to the English for American "slowness" in entering World Wars I and II, and assured them there would be no such delay if England got in trouble again.

Reminded by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) that Aldrich is an Eisenhower appointee, Malone stated the President "doesn't understand what goes on in his name."

### HELLS CANYON DAM

Legislation to authorize the controversial Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River (Ore.-Idaho) was presented to Congress April 16. The bill (S 1664) was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), for himself and 13 others. Three freshman members introduced bills in the House: Reps. Gracie Pfozt (D Idaho) (HR 4648); Don Magnuson (D Wash.) (HR 4650); and Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) (HR 4649).

Previous legislation on the \$400 million project died in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in the 82nd Congress. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 345). Proposals for the Dam run counter to the views of the privately-owned Idaho Power Company, which has sought permission to begin a series of low-level dams on the Snake River.

## MEXICAN FARM LABOR

The House April 15 approved and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 3480) which would extend the U.S.-Mexican farm labor import program an additional three years, to Dec. 31, 1956, without change. The bill was reported by the House Agriculture Committee March 31. (Committee action, CQ Weekly Report, p. 434. Mexican Labor background, p. 374).

The vote on final passage was by roll call, 259-87. (For voting, see page 495).

An amendment by Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) to extend the program for a single year lost by a teller vote of 50-114. An amendment by Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), which would have required persons employed under the Act to be paid at least 90 per cent of the minimum hourly wage was ruled out of order.

In floor debate, Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) said he was opposed to sending American farm boys to fight in Korea, and replacing them with imported Mexican workers.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- Extend the program for only one year. Rejected, 50-114, standing.

## PAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

The Senate April 14 adopted a resolution (S Res 102) reaffirming the friendship of the American nations and expressing hope for continued mutually beneficial relations. Approved without objection, the resolution was offered by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs. The date marked the 63rd anniversary of the Pan-American Union.

## BANK STOCKHOLDERS LISTS

The House April 15 approved and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 4004) permitting National Banks to file an annual list of stockholders with the Comptroller of the Currency on request, in lieu of an annual filing.

Although the bill was described as "innocuous" by Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, it stirred two hours of debate. A motion by Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) to recommit the bill failed on a 79-239 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 494). Final passage was by voice.

Before approving the measure, the House adopted a Committee amendment to ban "double liability" (under which personal assets of stockholders can be confiscated up to the amount of their stock to make up bank shortages) for 25 national banks now having the provision. Two other amendments were rejected.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Wright Patman (D Tex.) -- Delete provision that national banks officials swear to stockholder lists. Standing vote, 15-62.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Make lists available to shareholders and Congressional Committees. Voice.

## FILES TAX BILL PETITION

Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) April 13 filed with the Speaker of the House a discharge petition, which, if signed by 218 House members, would bring his bill (HR 1) to reduce income taxes to the House floor for consideration.

Reed's bill in the House Rules Committee, would make effective June 30, the expiration of the 11 per cent income tax increase imposed in 1951 and now scheduled to end Dec. 31. (For background on Reed bill, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 348).

After a closed-door session of the House GOP Policy Committee, Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) declared April 14 that proposed budget cuts "held out hope" for passage of the Reed bill. But he said it may be mid-May or later before action is taken.

By April 16, a reported 25 House members (22 of them Republicans) had signed the petition.

### "OUT TO LUNCH"

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) April 10 announced he would object to Committees meeting while the Senate was in session as long as debate on the "tidelands" bill (S J Res 13) continued. (See page 491).

Morse received unanimous consent assurance April 13 that the Senate would notify him of any requests for Committee meetings, so he might return to the Senate floor and object. The agreement asked that either the Majority or Minority leaders object for him.

But while Morse was gone from the Senate floor April 14, four Senators asked for and received unanimous consent for meetings. When Morse returned he said rules of the Senate and rights of Senators "mean absolutely nothing to this steamroller." The majority party, he added, will not protect the rights of members.

GOP leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said April 14 he thought that under certain circumstances Committees might be allowed to hold meetings regardless of the unanimous consent rule. He added that in any case, "How is Morse going to punish them?"

Morse April 15 obtained a pledge from Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), making a 45,000-word speech on the tidelands issue, not to yield the floor for any unanimous consent requests. Morse then went to lunch.

## NEELY, KNOWLAND, CLASH

In a Senate speech April 15, Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) criticized President Eisenhower for not only failing to "root out corruption" but for voicing "no word of censure" for former GOP National Chairman C. Wesley Roberts. Roberts resigned as Chairman after a Kansas legislative unit said he had violated the "spirit" of a state lobbying law. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 425).

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) defended the President's handling of the Roberts case. He said the new Administration had been in power only 90 days, while it took the Truman Administration "six years" to deal with Alger Hiss.

## CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed:

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, April 10, as the first Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Ancher Nelsen, April 10, as head of the Rural Electrification Administration

Joseph E. Talbot, April 10, as a member of the Tariff Commission

Felix Edgar Wormser, April 14, as Assistant Secretary of the Department of Interior

Stanley N. Barnes, April 14, as Assistant Attorney General

Kenton R. Cravens, April 15, as Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Guy O. Hollyday, April 15, as Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration

Raymond Blattenberger, April 15, as Public Printer.

## COMMITTEE APPROVALS

Senate Committees approved these nominations:

John Slezak, April 16, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army. (Armed Services)

Lt. Gen. Charles P. Cabell, April 16, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. (Armed Services)

James P. Mitchell, April 16, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army. (Armed Services)

Frederick J. Lawton, April 16, to be a Civil Service Commissioner. (Post Office and Civil Service)

## NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower nominated:

Frank A. Southard, Jr., April 10, to be U.S. Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund.

Former Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) and former Gov. Thomas J. Herbert, April 10, to be members of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Ralph H. Demmler, April 13, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Jerome K. Kuykendall, April 13, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission.

## CAIN NOMINATION

Former Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) was nominated April 10 to be a member of the government's Subversive Activities Control Board, a five-man unit set up under the 1950 Internal Security Act.

Cain was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1946, but was defeated for re-election last year by Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.). While in Congress, Cain served on the Senate Armed Services and Public Works Committees. He was a frequent critic of the Truman Administration's public housing and foreign policy programs.

Cain voted for passage of the 1950 Internal Security Act, which established the anti-subversives board and required registration of Communist-controlled groups. He also voted to override the President's veto of the bill. But he voted against proposals for the detention, in times of national emergency, of persons reasonably suspected of espionage. The compromise bill did include a less stringent provision for internment of persons formally determined to be subversive.

## MRS. HOBBY SWORN IN

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was sworn in April 11 as the first Secretary of the new Department of Health Education and Welfare. She became the second woman ever to hold a Cabinet post. Mrs. Frances Perkins was Secretary of Labor during the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration. The Reorganization plan under which the Department was created went into effect April 11. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 433).

## ATTACKS HAWAII OFFICIALS

Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) April 13 said in a Senate speech that if Hawaii were admitted to the Union its state government and Congressmen would "be under the control and domination of Moscow."

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) April 14 said Eastland had made "absolutely untrue" statements that cast "a slur on the American citizens of the Territory."

## DEFENSE INDUSTRY PLANS

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, April 11 released the text of letters to and from Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson on Wilson's proposal to revise existing national defense plans for mobilization of industry. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 471).

Saltonstall questioned "any radical change" in industrial mobilization. He noted the Secretary was considering "cutting down the mobilization potential of industry from the concept of a broad base... to a base where many less plants were run on an all-out production basis."

Wilson answered that he found cases where too much money was spent creating potential capacity and not enough on current production.

## GOVERNMENT BY ORDER?

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, April 11 said he was "a little bit disturbed" by testimony at a Committee session that the Administration plans to issue 280 executive orders this year and a like number in 1954.

"I had hoped we would gradually get away from government by Presidential order and back to the old system of letting Congress make the laws," Mundt commented.

J. Lee Rankin, Assistant Attorney General, told the Committee Congress had directed the President to use executive orders in many fields.

## SUMMON ANSWER OKAYED

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) April 13 asked and received permission (H Res 202) of the House to answer a summons for speeding in Maryland on April 2. Hoffman said he was on his way home to Michigan for the Easter recess. A hearing on the charge was set for April 21.

Hoffman said he was "arrested" April 2 for exercising "free speech -- at the wrong time."



# House Votes: Farm Labor; National Bank Stockholders

1. Foreign Agricultural Workers (HR 3480). Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to extend for three years the period during which Mexican agricultural workers may be made available for employment in certain areas of the U.S. Passage of bill. Passed, 259-87, April 15. (See story p. 492.)

TOTAL			REPUBLICAN			DEMOCRAT		
YEAS	259	79	YEAS	155	1	YEAS	103	78
NAYS	87	239	NAYS	26	168	NAYS	61	70
1	2		1	2		1	2	
<b>ALABAMA</b>								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	5 Patterson (R)	Y	N	2 Halleck (R)	Y	X
9 Battle (D)	Y	N	AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	6 Harden (R)	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	✓	X	2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	N	10 Harvey (R)	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	N	?	<b>DELAWARE</b>			1 Madden (D)	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	AL Warburton (R)	?	?	8 Merrill (R)	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	<b>FLORIDA</b>			9 Wilson (R)	Y	?
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	<b>IOWA</b>		
4 Roberts (D)	Y	N	1 Campbell (D)	Y	N	5 Cunningham (R)	N	N
6 Selden (D)	Y	N	7 Haley (D)	Y	N	6 Dolliver (R)	?	?
<b>ARIZONA</b>								
2 Patten (D)	Y	?	4 Lantaff (D)	Y	N	3 Gross (R)	N	Y
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	N	8 Matthews (D)	Y	N	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	6 Rogers (D)	✓	X	7 Jensen (R)	?	?
4 Harris (D)	?	?	3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	N
5 Hays (D)	Y	N	<b>GEORGIA</b>			1 Martin (R)	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	10 Brown (D)	Y	N	2 Talle (R)	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	<b>KANSAS</b>		
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	2 Pilcher (D)	Y	N	3 George (R)	Y	N
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>								
7 Allen (R)	?	X	5 Davis (D)	Y	N	5 Hope (R)	Y	N
13 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	3 Forrester (D)	Y	N	1 Miller (D)	Y	?
6 Condon (D)	Y	Y	9 Landrum (D)	Y	N	4 Rees (R)	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	7 Lanham (D)	✓	X	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	?
10 Gubser (R)	Y	N	1 Preston (D)	Y	X	6 Smith (R)	Y	N
14 Hagen (D)	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	Y	X	<b>KENTUCKY</b>		
12 Hunter (R)	Y	N	8 Wheeler (D)	✓	X	4 Chelf (D)	Y	N
11 Johnson (R)	Y	N	<b>IDAHO</b>			8 Golden (R)	Y	N
4 Mailliard (R)	Y	N	2 Budge (R)	Y	N	1 Gregory (D)	Y	N
8 Miller (D)	X	X	1 Pfost (D)	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	N	Y
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	<b>ILLINOIS</b>			3 Robison (R)	Y	N
29 Phillips (R)	Y	N	16 Allen (R)	Y	N	5 Spence (D)	N	N
1 Scudder (R)	Y	?	17 Arends (R)	Y	N	6 Watts (D)	Y	N
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	25 Bishop (R)	N	N	2 Withers (D)	N	N
27 Sheppard (D)	Y	✓	19 Chipfield (R)	?	?	<b>LOUISIANA</b>		
28 Utt (R)	Y	?	21 Mack (D)	X	✓	2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y
30 Wilson (R)	Y	?	15 Mason (R)	Y	N	4 Brooks (D)	Y	N
9 Younger (R)	?	?	24 Price (D)	N	✓	1 Hebert (D)	✓	X
<b>Los Angeles County</b>								
23 Doyle (D)	Y	N	14 Reed (R)	Y	N	8 Long (D)	Y	N
21 Hiestand (R)	Y	N	20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	6 Morrison (D)	Y	Y
25 Hillings (R)	Y	N	22 Springer (R)	?	?	5 Passman (D)	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	N	18 Velde (R)	Y	N	7 Thompson (D)	Y	N
19 Hollifield (D)	N	Y	23 Vorse (R)	Y	N	3 Willis (D)	Y	Y
22 Holt (R)	Y	N	<b>Chicago—Cook County</b>			<b>MAINE</b>		
18 Hosmer (R)	?	N	3 Busbey (R)	Y	N	1 Hale (R)	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	Y	N	13 Church (R)	?	?	3 McIntire (R)	Y	N
17 King (D)	N	Y	1 Dawson (D)	N	✓	2 Nelson (R)	✓	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	8 Gordon (D)	X	✓	<b>MARYLAND</b>		
24 Poulson (R)	Y	N	10 Hoffman (R)	?	N	2 Devereux (R)	Y	N
26 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	Y	N	4 Fallon (D)	N	N
<b>COLORADO</b>								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	N	✓	7 Friedel (D)	N	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	N	4 McVey (R)	Y	N	3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	N	6 O'Brien (D)	X	✓	6 Hyde (R)	Y	N
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	N
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>								
3 Cretella (R)	Y	N	11 Sheehan (R)	N	N	5 Small (R)	Y	N
1 Dodd (D)	X	✓	9 Yates (D)	X	✓	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
4 Morano (R)	?	?	7 Vacancy			6 Bates (R)	Y	X
<b>INDIANA</b>								
5 Beamer (R)	Y	N	<b>INDIANA</b>			2 Boland (D)	N	✓
7 Bray (R)	N	N	4 Adair (R)	Y	N	10 Curtis (R)	Y	N
11 Brownson (R)	Y	N	5 Beamer (R)	Y	N	4 Donohue (D)	Y	✓
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	N	7 Bray (R)	N	N	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N
<b>MICHIGAN</b>								
12 Bennett (R)	X	X	1 Heselton (R)	X	?	1 Metcalf (D)	Y	Y
8 Bentley (R)	Y	N	7 Lane (D)	N	Y	<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
10 Cederberg (R)	Y	N	14 Martin (R)	-	-	1 Curtis (R)	Y	?
6 Clardy (R)	Y	N				3 Harrison (R)	Y	N
18 Dondoro (R)	Y	N						
5 Ford (R)	Y	N						
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	?						
11 Knox (R)	?	?						
2 Meader (R)	Y	N						
3 Shafer (R)	Y	N						
9 Thompson (R)	Y	N						
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N						
<b>Detroit—Wayne County</b>								
15 Dingell (D)	X	✓						
16 Lesinski (D)	N	Y						
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	Y						
17 Oakman (R)	Y	N						
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N						
14 Rabaut (D)	X	✓						
<b>MINNESOTA</b>								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	N						
1 Andresen (R)	Y	N						
8 Blatnik (D)	N	Y						
9 Hagen (R)	Y	N						
5 Judd (R)	Y	N						
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y						
4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y						
2 O'Hara (R)	✓	?						
3 Wier (D)	N	Y						
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>								
1 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y						
6 Colmer (D)	?	?						
3 Smith (D)	Y	Y						
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y						
4 Williams (D)	✓	✓						
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y						
<b>MISSOURI</b>								
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y						
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y						
8 Carnahan (D)	?	?						
6 Cole (R)	Y	N						
2 Curtis (R)	Y	N						
4 Hillelson (R)	Y	N						
10 Jones (D)	?	?						
1 Karsten (D)	N	Y						
11 Moulder (D)	X	N						
7 Short (R)	Y	N						
3 Sullivan (D)	N	Y						
<b>MONTANA</b>								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N						
<b>NEBRASKA</b>								



2. National Bank Stockholders (HR 4004). Provide that national banks furnish lists of stockholders upon request of the Comptroller of Currency; instead of filing such lists annually with the Comptroller. Patman (D Tex.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 79-239, April 15. (See story, p. 492.)

#### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.

(Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

#### DECLARED STANDS

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2	
2 Hruska (R)	?	?	10 Kelly (D)	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA				21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	9 Keogh (D)	N	✓	11 Bonin (R)	N	N	3 Gentry (D)	Y	N	
NEVADA			19 Klein (D)	X	✓	30 Buchanan (D)	N	N	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	
AL Young (R)	Y	N	4 Latham (R)	Y	N	17 Bush (R)	Y	N	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	
NEW HAMPSHIRE			13 Multer (D)	N	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	?	X	12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	16 Powell (D)	N	✓	29 Corbett (R)	?	?	14 Lyle (D)	✓	?	
1 Merrow (R)	?	?	15 Ray (R)	Y	N	9 Dague (R)	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	
NEW JERSEY			14 Rooney (D)	X	✓	28 Eberharter (D)	N	✓	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	X	✓	12 Fenton (R)	N	N	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA			27 Fulton (R)	?	?	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	Y	
8 Canfield (R)	N	N	9 Alexander (D)	Y	N	23 Gavin (R)	Y	N	16 Regan (D)	Y	N	
6 Case (R)	N	N	3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	25 Graham (R)	Y	N	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	N	1 Bonner (D)	Y	X	7 James (R)	N	N	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	N	24 Kearns (R)	Y	N	8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	
14 Hart (D)	X	✓	5 Chatham (D)	Y	N	21 Kelley (D)	N	N	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	✓	?	8 King (R)	Y	N	10 Thornberry (D)	✓	?	
12 Kean (R)	N	N	8 Deane (D)	Y	N	13 McConnell (R)	?	X	5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	
9 Osmer (R)	N	N	6 Durham (D)	✓	?	26 Morgan (D)	N	N	UTAH			
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	2 Fountain (D)	Y	N	16 Mumma (R)	Y	N	2 Dawson (R)	?	?	
13 Sieminski (D)	N	Y	10 Jonas (R)	Y	N	14 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	Y	N	
7 Widnall (R)	Y	N	11 Jones (D)	Y	N	22 Saylor (R)	N	N	VERMONT			
1 Wolverton (R)	?	X	12 Shuford (D)	Y	N	18 Simpson (R)	Y	N	AL Prouty (R)	?	?	
NEW MEXICO			NORTH DAKOTA			19 Stauffer (R)	Y	N	VIRGINIA			
AL Dempsey (D)	✓	X	AL Burdick (R)	N	N	20 Van Zandt (R)	Y	N	4 Abbitt (D)	Y	N	
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	AL Krueger (R)	Y	N	15 Walter (D)	Y	N	10 Broyhill (R)	Y	N	
NEW YORK			OHIO			Philadelphia			3 Gary (D)	Y	N	
3 Becker (R)	Y	X	14 Ayres (R)	Y	N	1 Barrett (D)	X	✓	2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	
37 Cole (R)	Y	X	23 Bender (R)	Y	N	3 Byrne (D)	N	Y	7 Harrison (D)	?	X	
2 Derounian (R)	?	X	8 Betts (R)	Y	N	4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	6 Poff (R)	Y	N	
26 Gamble (R)	Y	N	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	N	2 Granahan (D)	X	✓	1 Robeson (D)	Y	N	
27 Gwinn (R)	?	?	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	✓	X	5 Green (D)	N	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	N	
38 Kearney (R)	Y	N	16 Bow (R)	N	N	6 Scott (R)	?	?	5 Vacancy			
32 Keating (R)	N	N	7 Brown (R)	✓	X	RHODE ISLAND			9 Wampler (R)	Y	N	
33 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	WASHINGTON			
40 Miller (R)	Y	N	21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	1 Forand (D)	N	✓	4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	
30 O'Brien (D)	N	N	20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA			5 Horan (R)	Y	?	
39 Ostertag (R)	Y	N	18 Hays (D)	N	Y	4 Vacancy			3 Mack (R)	Y	N	
42 Pillion (R)	Y	N	2 Hess (R)	Y	N	3 Dorn (D)	Y	N	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	
41 Radwan (R)	N	N	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	6 McMillan (D)	Y	N	1 Peily (R)	✓	X	
43 Reed (R)	Y	N	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	5 Richards (D)	✓	X	6 Tollefson (R)	N	?	
35 Riehlman (R)	N	N	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	N	2 Riley (D)	✓	?	2 Westland (R)	Y	X	
28 St. George (R)	Y	N	17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	1 Rivers (D)	✓	X	WEST VIRGINIA			
36 Taber (R)	Y	N	6 Polk (D)	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA			3 Batley (D)	N	N	
31 Taylor (R)	✓	X	9 Reams (I)	Y	N	2 Berry (R)	Y	N	6 Byrd (D)	N	Y	
1 Wainwright (R)	Y	N	3 Schenck (R)	N	N	1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	5 Kee (D)	N	N	
29 Wharton (R)	Y	N	1 Scherer (R)	Y	N	TENNESSEE			1 Molloy (D)	N	Y	
34 Williams (R)	Y	N	15 Secrest (D)	X	?	2 Baker (R)	N	N	4 Neal (R)	Y	N	
New York City			12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	8 Cooper (D)	Y	N	2 Stagers (D)	N	N	
5 Bosch (R)	Y	N	13 Weichel (R)	?	?	9 Davis (D)	✓	?	WISCONSIN			
24 Buckley (D)	X	✓	OKLAHOMA			4 Evins (D)	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	
11 Celler (D)	N	Y	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	2 Davis (R)	Y	N	
17 Coudert (R)	?	X	1 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	7 Murray (D)	Y	N	9 Hull (R)	X	?	
7 Delaney (D)	N	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	5 Priest (D)	✓	?	5 Kersten (R)	N	N	
23 Dollinger (D)	X	✓	5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	N	7 Laird (R)	Y	N	
18 Donovan (D)	N	X	4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	6 Sutton (D)	N	N	10 O'Konski (R)	?	?	
12 Dorn (R)	N	N	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	TEXAS			1 Smith (R)	✓	X	
22 Fine (D)	X	✓	OREGON			15 Bentsen (D)	✓	?	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	N	
25 Fino (R)	Y	X	3 Angell (R)	Y	N	2 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	3 Withrow (R)	N	N	
8 Heller (D)	X	✓	2 Coon (R)	Y	N	17 Bureson (D)	✓	?	4 Zablocki (D)	X	✓	
6 Holtzman (D)	N	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	AL Dies (D)	Y	N	WYOMING			
21 Javits (R)	N	N	1 Norblad (R)	?	?	7 Dowdy (D)	Y	N	AL Harrison (R)	Y	N	



(APRIL 10-16)

## weekly committee roundup

FOR ACTION ON NOMINATIONS -- See page 493.

### Action

**CONTROLS** -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 16 issued majority and minority reports on a bill (S 1081) which would amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide for standby and emergency controls. The Committee approved the bill April 9. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 466).

The bill would extend to Sept. 30 federal rent controls for non-critical areas and to April 30, 1954, for critical defense areas, and also provided for rent increases up to 8.3 per cent for homes covered by controls. (For House rent control bill, see below.)

The 12 Committee members who supported the measure pointed to delays in putting on price lids at the beginning of World War II and the Korean War and said, "To be effective a mobilization program must include plans to prevent inflation and promote a productive and stable economy." (S Rept. 138)

Three dissenters called the bill "as curious a bill as is likely to be presented to the Senate during this Congress." They criticized 90-day price, rent and wage emergency freeze powers and the granting of powers to the Federal Reserve Board to apply controls on consumer or real estate credit whenever the Board saw fit.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Chairman, joined the dissenters in opposing the extension of World War II rent ceilings in cities still having them.

Both sides agreed rent controls in critical defense areas should be maintained and both supported extension of provisions of the Defense Production Act on priorities and allocation powers for rationing scarce materials and financing aids for defense contractors.

**RENT CONTROLS** -- The House Banking and Currency Committee April 16 approved, by a 16 to 10 vote, a bill (HR 4507) to allow rent controls to die April 30 except in critical defense areas. The measure would knock out rent ceilings on about five million housing units in 32 states. (H Rept. 275)

A motion to substitute an Oct. 1 expiration deadline was defeated by the Committee on an 11 to 14 vote; a motion to substitute a July 31 date was beaten, 10-13; and a motion to substitute a bill extending the controls for two years went down 7-16.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), Chairman, runs counter to an Administration request that present controls be extended to Sept. 30 to permit states to set up their own rent control machinery if they desire.

Defense Mobilization Director Arthur S. Flemming April 15 testified at the Committee's one-day hearing on the bill that the extension was necessary to carry out a request in President Eisenhower's State of the Union message.

**WAR-RISK INSURANCE** -- A Senate Banking Subcommittee April 14 approved by voice vote a bill (S 1413) to provide government war risk and expropriation insurance for cotton and other U.S.-produced items owned or held as collateral in foreign countries by American citizens.

Testifying for the bill were Walter L. Randolph of the American Farm Bureau Federation; W. D. Felder, Jr., of the National Cotton Council of America; D. W. Brooks of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; and Allen Walker of the U.S. Committee on Foreign Exchange Relief.

K. G. Hunt of the Dallas Cotton Exchange spoke in opposition.

Howard H. Gordon of the Department of Agriculture, Glen E. Edgerton, president of the Export-Import Bank, and Craig Sheaffer, assistant Secretary of Commerce, spoke for the bill on the first day of hearings April 13.

**FLOOD CONTROL** -- The Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors April 16 approved Sen. Robert S. Kerr's (D Okla.) bill (S 117) to permit wider use of federal funds granted for leased flood control land.

**RAILROAD REORGANIZATION** -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee April 10 approved (S Rept. 139) a bill (S 978) to expedite termination of railroad reorganization proceedings. The measure is designed to make it easier for railroads to alter their capital structure by reducing the number of stockholders who must assent to the change.

**MORSE COMMITTEE BILL** -- The Senate Rules Committee April 14 unanimously reported adversely a resolution (S Res 32) to temporarily increase the membership of the Committees on Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare. The resolution was offered by Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) on Jan. 13. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 93). (S Rept. 142)

It would increase the membership of each Committee by two, allowing for the appointment of Morse and one more Republican to new places. Morse said he would demand a Senate vote on the resolution.

**CONTEMPT CITATION** -- The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations April 14 voted to ask the Senate to cite alleged "influence peddler" Russell W. Duke for contempt of Congress. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 98).

Duke, now living in Canada, refused to appear before the Subcommittee in an influence-peddling probe.

**JUSTICE PROBE** -- A House Judiciary Subcommittee which has been probing charges that the Justice and State Departments interfered with a New York Grand Jury investigation of Red infiltration of the UN decided not to call on Alger Hiss to testify. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 439). Chairman Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said April 16 the unit voted unanimously to put off calling the former State Department official, now in prison, unless he makes an actual demand to be heard.

## New Hearings

**ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY** -- A Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee began hearings April 14 on the St. Lawrence Seaway project. The group heard testimony on S 589, introduced by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) for himself and 16 others on Jan. 23, and related bills.

### APRIL 14 --

Brigadier Gen. Bernard L. Robinson, Deputy Chief of the Army Engineers, testified for the legislation, saying it would be a mistake to let Canada build the Seaway without help from the U.S. He estimated this country's share of the cost of construction as \$88,074,000, based on December, 1952, price levels.

Robinson also asked for an extension of the waterway, which under the Wiley bill would go as far west as Lake Erie, to Duluth, Minn. He said connecting channels would have to be dredged on the Great Lakes to do this, bringing total construction cost to \$187,658,000.

### APRIL 15 --

The Committee heard 14 witnesses in support of the proposed legislation. N. R. Danielian, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, said a "confusion campaign" is being conducted by the Association of American Railroads, and its "stooge -- the so-called National St. Lawrence Project Conference." He said there is "more than enough" business in prospect for the waterway to return double the revenue needed to make the project self-supporting and self-liquidating.

J. T. Sanders of the National Grange told the group it was "inconceivable" the "unjustified opposition" of the last two decades "will now prevail." Support also came from E. M. Richards, Republic Steel Corporation.

Other groups and individuals who testified in support were: the American Farm Bureau Federation; The Farmers Union; Great Lakes Steamship Co.; H. C. Brockel, Director of the Milwaukee, Wis., Municipal Port; Youngstown (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce;

Also the Mahoning Valley Industrial Council; Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.; Cooperative League of the U.S.A., Congress of Industrial Organizations; National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; American Public Power Association, and Port of Detroit Commission.

### APRIL 16 --

Gregory S. Prince, Association of American Railroads, said supporters of the Seaway are pushing a "foot in the door" plan for eventual construction of a 35-foot channel that would cost \$1 billion more than the presently proposed 27-foot waterway. He charged the 27-foot channel would cost \$300 million.

Prince said that should Canada build the Seaway alone, existing treaties between the countries assure equal navigation rights and toll charges to citizens and vessels of both countries. He assailed the proposed method of financing the project by the sale of government-guaranteed bonds which would lead, he said, to an increase in the public debt.

**ALASKA STATEHOOD** -- Hearings on legislation to give statehood to Alaska began

April 14 before the Territories Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Under-Secretary of the Air Force James H. Douglas said the Defense Department is not supporting statehood for the northern territory. He said statehood might have a "long-range" benefit to the military.

Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) said Alaskans, "like other Americans" do not like "taxation without representation." He said Alaskan opposition to statehood centers in the salmon industry because it would like to "continue using fish traps" which would be outlawed under statehood.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay said April 15 he personally believed statehood should be granted when Alaska is "ready," but said he didn't know if it were ready now. He emphasized he was speaking for himself, not for the Administration. McKay declined to comment on a bill to give Alaskans power to elect their own Governor.

Other witnesses, all testifying in favor of statehood, were: Robert B. Atwood, chairman, Statehood Committee; Robert E. Ellis, president, Ellis Airlines; Wilfred V. Hagen, mayor, Palmer, Alaska; Bruce Kendall, hotel owner, and Irving Ferman, American Civil Liberties Union.

Statements in favor of statehood were submitted by Rep. Homer Angell (R Ore.) and George Riley, American Federation of Labor.

April 16 eight witnesses testified for statehood, including Judge Anthony T. Diamond, (D) former Delegate from Alaska, and George Sundborg, Alaska Development Board.

**REDS IN GOVERNMENT** -- An investigation of Communist infiltration of "the executive and legislative branches of the government" was begun by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee April 10. Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said the intent was to show how Communists "were able to move from one government agency to another, spinning their web of intrigue."

All three of the first witnesses had been linked with Alger Hiss in testimony before the Un-American Activities Committee in 1948.

### APRIL 10 --

Henry H. Collins, Jr., a free-lance writer who formerly worked for several executive agencies and Congressional committees (CQ Weekly Report, p. 472), refused to say, on Constitutional grounds, whether he had been a Communist during that period. He said he was not now a Communist.

### APRIL 14 --

Harold Glasser, who worked for the WPA in 1935 and the Treasury Department from 1936-47, refused on grounds of possible self-incrimination to say whether he had ever been a Communist. He was an economic adviser on Trieste to then Secretary of State George C. Marshall at a Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in 1947, and a financial expert for Dean Acheson at several earlier UNRRA meetings. He refused to say whether he had conferred with Communists on advice he gave the two State Department officials at the meetings.

The Subcommittee released a 1947 letter from Acheson (then a private citizen), recommending Glasser for



his present position with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

APRIL 16 --

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a government employee from 1935-1946 and "uncooperative" witness at hearings in previous years, refused to answer a number of questions, citing possible self-incrimination. He said he was a loyal American citizen but refused to say whether he had ever passed classified documents to a foreign power or was "presently active in a Communist espionage ring."

The Subcommittee made public testimony by Elizabeth Bentley, given in closed session May 23, 1951, in which she said that in 1942 Lauchlin Currie, then a White House adviser, persuaded the late Secretary of War Robert B. Patterson to give Silvermaster a loyalty clearance.

**FEDERAL SPENDING** -- The House Government Operations Committee April 13 held hearings on two measures (HR 2 and H J Res 22) to limit annual federal spending to the amount of revenue collected, and to put a \$65 billion ceiling on spending in fiscal 1954. Both measures were offered by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.). (For background on spending limits, see pages 482-3).

In letters to the Committee, Administration officials opposed the fiscal 1954 limit. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said he could not support any such "inflexible expenditure ceiling." Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge wrote Committee Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) that "forcing the budget into a predetermined mold would make it impossible for the President to adjust his recommendations to meet current conditions."

Support of the \$65 billion spending ceiling came from former Undersecretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill who said "the Coudert approach is the best bet for a balanced budget in fiscal 1954." He added that the government would have a backlog of \$102 billion to spend next year even if Congress appropriated no money. Magill, president of the Tax Foundation, a non-profit educational group, also endorsed the plan to limit federal spending to federal revenue.

**FEDERAL AID** -- The Senate Government Operations Committee April 14 heard testimony in support of four bills, all designed to set up units to study federal-aid programs and inter-governmental relations. President Eisenhower March 30 asked Congress to create a Commission to study federal, state and local government relations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 433).

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) testified in favor of his bill (S 1514) to establish a Commission on Governmental Functions and Fiscal Resources to study overlapping state and federal jurisdiction.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) supported the Taft bill and his own (S 106) which would create a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, modeled after the Hoover Commission. Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) spoke in favor of his bill (HR 992), a companion to the Ferguson measure.

Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) urged approval of his bill (S 526) which would set up a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Lambert H. Miller,

general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, supported the Brown-Ferguson bills.

**NAVY TRUCKS** -- A House Government Operations Subcommittee headed by R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.), heard 18 witnesses in two days of hearings April 14 and 15. Under investigation was a Navy contract for over \$2.5 million worth of allegedly worthless fork-lift trucks, held by the Gibson Manufacturing Co. of Colorado.

Donald C. Pennock, head of the American Material Handling Society, said the 1950 contract, requiring the lift trucks to be delivered in five months, was "incredible." Experienced manufacturers need 18-24 months to produce fully-tested new models, he said.

Various Navy witnesses said the trucks were "unusable."

**PUBLIC ROADS** -- A House Public Works Subcommittee began hearings April 15 on modernization of the nation's highways and highway administrative machinery.

Francis V. Du Pont, Bureau of Public Roads Commissioner, said the Commission proposed by President Eisenhower to explore federal-state fiscal relationships would also study highway construction. Du Pont also said toll roads would never solve the nation's highway problems. (Several measures before Congress propose establishment of transcontinental toll highways by the federal government.)

Members of the Subcommittee indicated April 16 they believe it may be necessary for the federal government to set a weight limit on trucks using the country's highways.

**EDUCATIONAL TV** -- Chairman Paul A. Walker of the Federal Communications Commission told the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee April 16 Congress should extend the time allotted by the FCC for holding open TV assignments of non-commercial educational stations. Walker said much of the opposition to extending the deadline would come from commercial interests. Sen. Homer Capehart (R Ind.), suggested a two-year extension of the FCC order, which expires June 2.

### Continued Hearings

**COLOR TV** -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee looked into the status of color television. After a New York demonstration April 14 of an RCA telecast in color, Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) said it was "amazing" and "should be made available to the public."

The Committee saw another demonstration April 15 of the CBS government-approved color television, but Committee members declined to compare the two systems. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 407).

**PRICE SUPPORTS** -- Senate and House Agriculture Committees continued hearings on legislation to bolster farm prices. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 469).

### SENATE

Harold F. Linder, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, April 10 testified that the State Depart-



ment favors allowing Section 104 of the Defense Production Act to expire June 30. This section gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to limit or bar imports of dairy products.

But Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said "it is a safe bet that Congress is not going to leave the dairy industry in a helpless condition after July 1."

Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau, April 14 proposed creation of a commission to "take a look at the whole problem of international economic relations." The commission would be made up of 14 Congressmen, and seven members named by the President.

Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, Deputy to the Director for Operations of the Mutual Security Agency, April 15 discussed the dollar gap between U.S. exports and imports.

#### APRIL 16 --

J. T. Sanders, National Grange, proposed a two-price program to keep surplus farm crops from piling up in government warehouses. Under the plan, the farmer would get price supports only on the domestic-sale part of his crop. He would take a lower price for his surplus production.

#### HOUSE

The House Agriculture Dairy Subcommittee resumed hearings April 14 on the need for import controls over dairy products. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson recommended that the disputed Section 104 should be allowed to expire, but advocated strengthening Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act so that emergency import controls could be put into effect without hearings by the Tariff Commission.

Benson said the President should be given the emergency power, instead of the Secretary of Agriculture, to apply import controls on agricultural products. He also told the Subcommittee that he has offered the Army 50 million pounds of government-owned butter at "competitive prices" to help reduce the surplus holdings of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

April 16 Harold F. Linder, Assistant Secretary of State, suggested lifting the present complete embargo on butter imports, to improve international trade relations.

#### FARM CONTROLS FUNDS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson April 15 said his Department may need \$33.8 million for production controls on wheat and cotton, because of the huge surplus resulting "from a combination of high production goals set in the past, favorable weather...and declining exports."

**Taft-Hartley** -- Labor and management representatives testified as the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee continued hearings on revision of the Taft-Hartley law. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 468).

Representatives of the retail industry April 10 criticized the NLRB and urged increased employers' rights under the law. They were Robert J. Doolan, speaking for the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and Frederick G. Atkinson of the American Retail Federation.

Attorney John C. Lovett, representing a Kentucky labor faction, April 14 protested what he termed "tight control" of Local 181, International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL) by "dictators who have seized control of the union." Lovett's testimony brought a motion from Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to have the Senate Labor Committee probe charges of job-selling and numerous strikes at the atomic plant being built in Paducah, Ky. Lovett had said union-controlled foremen of the F.H. McGraw Co. were to blame.

Mayor Albert P. Harding, Central City, Ky., told the Committee a catch-all unit of the United Mine Workers of America dynamited stores and threatened lives in an effort to "unionize the whole town."

Leone Pecoraro, counsel for Plymouth Brethren IV, a religious sect, urged approval of an amendment to exempt conscientious objectors from union membership.

J. J. O'Donnell, president of the National Constructors Association, April 15 described the Taft-Hartley law as "impracticable and unfair" to the construction industry. He endorsed Sen. Robert A. Taft's (R Ohio) proposal to do away with union representation elections in the industry, and opposed a provision in the law which gives the states the right to outlaw all forms of union security.

Presidents Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers and O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers contended April 16 that in their industries, management has a virtual monopoly, and was far more powerful than their unions.

#### HOUSE

The House Education and Labor Committee resumed hearings on Taft-Hartley proposals (CQ Weekly Report, p. 437).

The law was described April 13 as a "depression maker" by Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical Workers, a union which was expelled from the CIO as being Communist-dominated. He said "members of a union should have the right to elect anyone they choose," even Communists.

Robert B. Watts, spokesman for the Aircraft Industry Association, April 14 recommended retention of present procedures for handling national emergencies, and opposed the secondary boycott and compulsory unionism.

James B. Carey, president of the CIO-International Union of Electrical Workers, April 15 opposed any curbs on industry-wide bargaining, and said an amendment (HR 2515) proposed by Rep. Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) which would encourage collective bargaining between employers and their own employees was an "anti-industry-wide-bargaining bill."

**FILMS** -- The Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee April 15 resumed hearings on the problems of independent motion picture producers. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 436).

Abram F. Myers, general counsel and chairman of the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, declared that development of third dimension movies is a threat to independent motion picture theaters unless producers cooperate in standardizing equipment for the third dimension process.

An independent motion picture theater operator, L. Frank Stewart, April 16 said he had to fight unfair practices by big film distributing companies.

**JOB INSURANCE** -- The House Ways and Means Committee April 15 concluded hearings on legislation (HR 2261, 3530, and 3531) to strengthen the nation-wide federal-state employment security system, financed by an unemployment tax on employers.

Undersecretary of Labor Lloyd A. Mashburn April 14 endorsed a section of HR 3530 and 3531, requiring that all unemployment taxes be placed in a special fund, but suggested surpluses be used for outright grants rather than loans, as outlined in HR 2261, to states whose unemployment compensation funds are in danger of depletion.

Representatives of both the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations April 15 opposed giving the states a bigger share of unemployment compensation tax collections. Both called for establishment of a reserve fund and grants rather than loans to states suffering high unemployment. Leonard Lesser spoke for the CIO; former Rep. Andrew J. Bie-miller (D Wis.) for AFL.

**INTERNAL REVENUE** -- Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald testified in public sessions before the House Ways and Means Subcommittee investigating the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He had testified in executive sessions on March 27 and 30. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 440).

**APRIL 13 --**

Grunewald told the group that Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), now Senate president pro tem, introduced him to Lowell Mayberry, attorney for John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and that Mayberry paid Grunewald to do an "investigative" job for Lewis. Bridges once was a \$35,000-a-year trustee for the UMW welfare fund.

Grunewald refused to answer several questions. He was asked how his and Bridges' interests converged on the \$7 million tax case against Hyman Harvey Klein, Baltimore liquor dealer. He said he introduced Commissioner George J. Schoeneman to the Senator, but the meeting was purely "social." Bridges testified last year that his only interest in the case was to "encourage quick and proper action by the government."

**APRIL 14 --**

The Subcommittee staff announced a "dollar-by-dollar" probe of Grunewald's income, running into six figures, from which he said he bought gifts for Internal Revenue officials. It was also stated that a check on his citizenship is being made with the Department of Justice. Grunewald came to the U.S. from South Africa in 1906.

**APRIL 16 --**

Grunewald said he was paid a fee by Mayberry, which Grunewald said came from UMW, for an investigation of Judge T. Alan Goldsborough, who twice levied heavy fines against UMW. Grunewald said he had a "hazy recollection" the amount was \$13,000 or \$16,000, as he testified in closed session, but if his tax records showed \$5,250, that was all he did get. He said he received \$75,000 for obtaining planes for the Chinese "prior to 1939;" \$6,000 from former Sen. D. Worth Clark (D Idaho); \$8,000 from American Broadcasting Company,

then the "Blue Network" in 1945, and \$786 from Pan-American Airways, all for investigations which he refused to discuss.

Louis Berman, president of Hewitt Meats, Inc., Woodmere, New York, and his brother, Philip Berman refused to tell the probers whether they ever transmitted \$60,000 in cash to Grunewald to "fix" a criminal tax case. The refusals were on grounds of possible self-incrimination. Several other witnesses refused to answer questions.

**UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES** -- The House Un-American Activities Committee continued its probe for Communists in educational institutions. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 468).

On April 14, Dr. Daniel Fine, senior resident at a Boston hospital, refused to say whether he had been a Communist while studying at Yale University. He pleaded possible self-incrimination.

Prof. Wendell H. Furry of Harvard appeared for the second time before the Committee April 16 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 281). He said he had not been a Communist "at any time in at least two years" but declined, on Constitutional grounds, to say whether he had been one before March 1, 1951.

**VELDE TO SEE BISHOP**

Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) said April 15 he had written Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam that he would be glad to talk informally with him (CQ Weekly Report, p. 469).

**TREATIES** -- Leaders of the American Bar Association were the final witnesses as a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee April 10 and 11 concluded hearings on proposals to restrict treaty-making powers (CQ Weekly Report, p. 466; see also pages 502-504).

Witnesses testifying for the proposed Constitutional amendment (S J Res 43) drafted by an ABA committee, included two of its authors, Alfred J. Schweppe and George A. Finch, and Frank E. Holman, former ABA president.

**AMMUNITION SHORTAGE** -- The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee investigation of ammunition shortages in Korea continued. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 467).

**APRIL 10 --**

Secretary of the Army Robert T. B. Stevens said that on his recent trip to the fighting front he found ammunition supplies ample "all along the line."

Figures were placed in the record by former Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett which showed that the then Secretary, George C. Marshall, and ex-President Truman had approved \$200 million more for ammunition than the Army had requested.

During the testimony, Chairman Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) said there is "no room for argument" as to whether a shortage existed.

**APRIL 11 --**

While the Subcommittee did not meet, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), a member of the group, predicted

the entire management set-up in the armed services will be overhauled as a result of the investigation. He said the inquiry revealed an "unbelievable" lack of good business management.

APRIL 15 --

Lt. Gen. George H. Decker, Army Comptroller, testified that ammunition production for the Army was at a "virtual standstill" between the end of World War II and the outbreak of the fighting in Korea. This, and the production lag of from 18 months to two years, were chief causes of the shortage in Korea, Decker said.

Decker said the system of getting funds for Korea ammunition and supplies after it had been used rather than in advance retarded the Army in building up its world-wide reserves. Decker added the assumption the war would end by each June 30, used in preparing the military budget, was cancelled when Charles E. Wilson took office as Secretary of Defense.

Byrd said this assumption, made in an order by then-Secretary Marshall on Sept. 27, 1950, amounted to a "slow-down order."

Gen. William O. Reeder (Ret.) testified it took about 30 days to get programs and reports approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Lt. Gen. Williston B. Palmer, former Commander of the U.S. Tenth Corps in Korea, took issue with Van Fleet's charges that the ammunition shortage had been "serious and critical." Palmer said Van Fleet used "much too sweeping and alarming language."

## Appropriations

### SENATE

Interior -- Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay testified April 14 that he doesn't agree "100 per cent" with former President Herbert Hoover's contention that the government should get out of the power business. He said his budget is eight or nine per cent below the Truman estimate.

Treasury -- Following testimony April 9 by C. W. Cunningham, head of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau, that a move is on through the United Nations to halt illegal international traffic in drugs, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said April 10 he is gathering evidence that illegal traffic in narcotics helps to subsidize Communist spies and saboteurs in the U.S.

Commerce -- Dr. Wallace R. Brode, acting head of the National Bureau of Standards, told the Senate Commerce Department Appropriations Subcommittee April 14 that Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks refused to submit the Bureau's findings on the battery additive AD-X2 to impartial scientists. Brode said the suggestion was made to Weeks March 4 by Dr. Allen V. Astin, ousted as Director of the Bureau March 31.

Brode testified that the Bureau was under "terrific pressure" to report favorably on AD-X2. He said letters from 24 Senators requested approval of the battery additive.

Labor -- Director Robert C. Goodwin April 16 said his Employment Security Bureau has cut its staff considerably since 1947 and that any further cuts would mean "curtailment of essential services."

Agriculture -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson April 14 encountered Senatorial opposition to his proposed \$130.6 million cut in Department funds for fiscal 1954. Benson said the increased costs of the farm price support program would more than absorb his economy cuts. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said a proposed reduction from \$250 million to about \$212 million would cause the "dismemberment" of the soil conservation program. Chairman Milton R. Young (R N.D.) objected to reduction of funds for the rural telephone loan program.

### HOUSE

Mutual Security -- In testimony made public April 12, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said the Administration is considering sending more foreign aid to Communist-threatened Indo-China, Formosa and the Middle East. And he said the U.S. could now contribute "considerably less" to the military build-up of the North Atlantic allies, and eventually private foundations might take over the "Point Four" program.

Interior -- Interior Secretary McKay recommended that the \$7.5 million request for the government's synthetic fuel program be cut by \$2 million.

Labor -- The Labor Department requested \$1,740,000 for its Mexican Farm Labor Program.

## Reports

TRUCE ECONOMIC STUDY -- The House-Senate Committee on the Economic Report April 10 reported a Korean truce could bring about a "psychological reaction" that could lead to a depression.

Without such a "reaction," plant expansion plans, continuing demands for housing, ample liquid savings, possible tax reductions to offset reduced government spending, prospects of stable prices, continuing demands for products of many industries and possible increases in disposable consumer goods would bolster the economy in the event of a truce, according to the report.

The report, Possible Economic Consequence of a Korean Truce, noted a truce would not automatically bring about "marked changes in federal programs or alter the sustaining economic forces ahead," but it said it was important for the public to realize a Korean truce would not be a real settlement of the issues involved.

INTERNAL SECURITY -- The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee announcing April 11 it had "overwhelming evidence that there is a small but dangerous group of teachers" who are Communist agents, released a volume of testimony taken in its probe for Red influences in schools and colleges. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 468).

## Coming Up

BUREAU OF STANDARDS -- Chairman Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) of the Senate Small Business Committee April 13 ordered his staff to "go full speed ahead" toward hearings into the ouster of Dr. Allen V. Astin as head of the National Bureau of Standards. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 470). Thye said he didn't like "this cloud hanging over the Bureau."

## PRESIDENT'S TREATY-MAKING POWERS UNDER FIRE

The Eisenhower Administration and a large part of the Senate are waging a complicated, gravely important battle over the treaty-making powers of the President. At issue is the possibility of the President, supported by two-thirds of the Senate, making treaties with other nations that would abridge the rights of individual Americans.

Two resolutions (S J Res 1 and 43) proposing Constitutional amendments to nullify any treaty provisions that abridge Constitutional rights or provisions are before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee. Hearings concluded April 11. (See page 500.)

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and leaders of the American Bar Association, pointing to United Nations agreements on human rights and women's political rights, say such abuses are possible.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles replied, April 6, that those "fears are hypothetical." He said the Administration would not sign the controversial UN covenants or press for ratification of the anti-genocide convention which has rested for several years in the Foreign Relations Committee.

Dulles warned that the "risks" to the President's power to act swiftly in international crises "are far greater than the risk that the present (treaty-making) powers will be abused." The President had told a news conference, March 26, that the Bricker amendment would restrict the authority a President must have if he is to direct foreign affairs effectively.

### TWO-THIRDS OF SENATE BEHIND AMENDMENT

The Bricker resolution has -- at least nominally -- 64 sponsors (CQ Weekly Report, p. 254), the exact number of Senators necessary to approve a Constitutional amendment. (Before taking effect, such an amendment must also be approved by two-thirds of the House and by three-fourths of the state legislatures, within seven years after it is submitted to them.)

The Administration's opposition to the Bricker amendment has shaken some of its supporters, though none has withdrawn his name from the bill. One sponsor, Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), said April 10 that he favored Senate discussion of the issue but had an "open mind" on what action should be taken on it. Another sponsor, who declined to be named, said the Administration arguments had convinced him a "second look" at the proposal was needed. Sen. Willis Smith (D N.C.), a strong supporter of the amendment, conceded there were reports that the Administration's stand would put enough pressure on Senators to prevent adoption of the resolution.

Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), also a sponsor, said April 8 he had told Bricker "there will have to be changes" in the language of the resolution. On April 11 he indicated he would try to work out a compromise satisfactory to both sides. (In their testimony, both Dulles and Harold E. Stassen said they had tried, unsuccessfully, to draft new language to meet the Senators' aims without endangering the President's powers.)

### DULLES, BROWNE LL LEAD OPPOSITION

Spearheading the Administration's battle against S J Res 1 and 43 were Dulles and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 466). Dulles said the two resolutions "would deny to all treaties the force of law, making their enforcement depend on subsequent action of the Congress and, in the case of S J Res 43, also of the 48 states. They would subject the current day-by-day conduct of foreign affairs to impediments which might be stifling."

The Secretary assured the Senators that the Eisenhower Administration had reversed "the trend toward trying to use the treaty-making power to effect internal social changes." He said that adoption of the Bricker resolution would require Supreme Court rulings on whether the United States could make agreements on: Outlawing war; international control of atomic energy and armaments; international supervision of aviation, radio, narcotics and quarantine requirements. No one can be sure, he said, whether the Court would rule these were international or domestic matters.

Citing court decisions which "render unnecessary the amendment proposed" by Bricker, Brownell said the abuses feared by its sponsors were guarded against by: "the Constitutional checks and balances of two-thirds of the Senate on the President in treaty-making;" Congress power "in erasing undesired domestic effects" of treaties; the courts' right to rule on the Constitutionality of agreements; and the people's right, through elections, to turn out a President who threatened to disregard the Constitution.

### BAR ASSOCIATION ANSWER

The last witness before the Judiciary Subcommittee, Frank E. Holman, former president of the American Bar Association, undertook to refute the Administration's criticisms of the amendments. He said that the arguments that international agreements on control of atomic energy and armaments might be jeopardized by the Constitutional amendments "are sheer bogymism." To Dulles' remark that not in 160 years had "any actual treaty produced the results which the proponents of the resolution fear," Holman replied: "the first answer is that the United Nations Charter is a very dangerous treaty..."

He went on to say that "the real danger lies in the vast array of treaties" being drawn up in international organizations for submission to Congress when "a sufficiently internationally and socialistically-minded President and Senate will be ready to sponsor and ratify" them.

Among other witnesses testifying since the hearings began, Feb. 18, were two Chief Judges of the U.S. Courts of Appeal. Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth Circuit, a Herbert Hoover nominee to the Supreme Court, argued against the amendments March 27. Judge Orie L. Phillips of the 10th Circuit, a member of the ABA drafting committee, supported S J Res 43, April 8.

Taking a position directly opposed to that of the ABA was the New York City Bar Association, which presented its criticisms Feb. 19.



## TREATY-MAKING POWER

The President's treaty-making power and the status of treaties as "the supreme law of the land" derive from two articles of the Constitution:

Section 2, Article II of the Constitution says that the President "shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur."

The second clause of Article VI states, "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

### PROPOSALS: S J RES 43

Here is a brief summary of the two proposed amendments, and historical background on the present treaty provisions of the Constitution.

S J Res 43, introduced by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), at the request of the American Bar Association, would nullify any provision of a treaty which conflicts with any provision of the Constitution. A treaty could become effective as internal law "only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of a treaty."

Under present provisions of the Constitution, any treaties which are self-executing become the law of the land upon ratification; treaties which are not self-executing are put into effect by Act of Congress. The courts have ruled in many instances that Acts of Congress carrying out the provisions of treaties are within the powers of Congress, even though they deal with subjects which are normally left to state or local jurisdiction. Critics say the Watkins resolution would rule out such action by Congress, and thus preclude any treaties granting equality of treatment to aliens in respect to property rights and rights of inheritance, taxation, the right to engage in a trade or business, rights of consular officers in the settlement of estates, exemption from taxation of consular officers. If the U.S. is unable to grant such rights, it will be unable to obtain them for its own citizens and consular officials abroad.

### AND S J RES 1

While S J Res 1, sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and 63 other Senators, is worded differently, many think it might have the same effect. Section 1 would nullify any provision of a treaty "which denies or abridges any right enumerated in this Constitution." In the past the courts have held that the 10th Amendment, regarding powers reserved to the states or the people, was not violated by a treaty dealing with matters within state or local jurisdiction. But some Constitutional experts believe that this provision would compel a reversal of these rulings.

Section 2 of the Bricker amendment would prohibit any treaty which permits a foreign power or international organization to adjudicate rights of U.S. citizens within the U.S., or "any other matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States." While this

section was designed specifically to prevent U.S. adherence to proposed conventions on human rights, freedom of information, political rights of women, etc., opponents say it would prevent the submission of claims of U.S. citizens to any mixed claims commissions, and prevent our entering any convention for international control of atomic energy. Bricker disputes the latter, however, on the grounds that atomic energy is not a "matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of the U.S.

Section 3 provides that treaties shall become effective as internal law only through "appropriate" enactment of Congress.

Section 4 says that executive agreements "shall be made only in the manner and to the extent to be prescribed by law," and subject to the same limitations as treaties.

This last provision, and a similar one in the Watkins resolution, would place restrictions on the powers of the President in the conduct of day-to-day relations with foreign countries. Opponents say it marks a departure from the theory of a government of divided powers.

## 1787 Convention

One of the compelling reasons for calling the Constitutional Convention in 1787 was the fact that the central government under the Articles of Confederation had no power to enforce treaties as part of the national law.

Foreign countries which had concluded a treaty with one sovereign nation found that in practice they were dealing with 13 sovereign states which felt little or no obligation to observe the terms of an agreement approved by the central government. The sovereignty of the whole United States thus was made dubious by the actions of individual states.

There were difficulties with Great Britain over the peace treaty which ended the war and recognized the independence of the states. The treaty provided, among other things, that the British would evacuate certain western forts which they held; on its part, the United States promised that legitimate debts owing to British nationals would be honored, and their property rights recognized.

The Congress of the Confederation sent John Adams as an emissary to England to discuss problems in connection with the treaty, and to negotiate a commercial treaty. When Adams presented a memorial to the British Foreign Minister asking that the forts be evacuated in accordance with the treaty, Lord Carmarthen pointed out that at least eight state legislatures had passed acts interfering with the recovery of debts owing British citizens. Whenever the United States compelled the states to observe the treaty provisions, Great Britain was prepared to honor her obligation to evacuate the frontier posts, he said. But, in the meantime "It would be the height of folly as well as injustice, to suppose one party alone obliged to a strict observance... while the other might remain free to deviate from its own engagements, as often as convenience might render such deviation necessary, though at the expense of its own national credit and importance."

John Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Confederation, made a detailed report of this exchange to Congress on Oct. 13, 1786. He recommended that Congress

consider whether any state had the right to put its own interpretation on a treaty, and what measures should be taken in relation to the states which had passed acts in contravention of a treaty.

"The United States must ... eventually answer for the conduct of their respective members," he said, "and for that, and other reasons suggested by the nature of their sovereignty...your secretary thinks they have good right to insist and require that national faith and national treaties be kept and observed throughout the union..."

But, while the United States had "good right to insist" that treaties be kept, it had no power to enforce its will. Regardless of how obvious this aspect of national sovereignty may have seemed to Jay and other leading citizens of the day, there was no stipulation in the Articles of Confederation that treaties should be the supreme law of the land, and there were many instances of treaty violations by individual states.

The international standing of the United States was in question, and the impotence of the central government was at the heart of the question -- the inability to collect taxes and pay the debts of the United States, the inability to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and the inability to enforce treaties. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 was called to remedy these weaknesses.

#### BOTH COURSES DANGEROUS

While delegates to the Convention were aware of the dangers inherent in weak treaty provisions, they were equally aware of the dangers involved in giving extensive treaty powers to the central government. Less than a year before the convention the Southern states had narrowly defeated a proposed treaty with Spain which would have given substantial commercial advantages (of use primarily to the Northern states) in exchange for an agreement to permit closure of the Mississippi River to American commerce for a period of years.

In his two-volume history of the treaty-making power of the United States, Charles Henry Butler observed that the discussions in the Constitutional Convention with respect to the treaty-making power were "by no means either academic, or confined to mere future possibilities." He noted that the issues of the peace treaty with Great Britain and the proposed treaty with Spain were "some of the burning questions of the day and hour" and that "It was therefore, in view of actually existing circumstances that the Constitutional Convention not only declined to place any limitations upon the treaty-making power, but also expressly provided that all treaties made, or which should be made, under the authority of the United States were paramount to the laws and the constitutions of the several States."

The records of the Constitutional Convention and of the various state conventions called to ratify the Constitution show that while there were differences of opinion as to how the treaty-making power should be exercised, there was virtual unanimity on the proposition that treaties be the supreme law of the land.

The records also indicate that some who had at first been opposed to greater powers for the central government withdrew their objections when it was proposed to lodge these powers in a government of "checks and balances." This was true of the treaty-making power as well

as of other powers. One of the arguments for vesting the power to make treaties in the President was that ministers who were negotiating treaties "should not receive their instructions from the same authority which was to ratify their proceedings."

#### FAVORED BROAD POWERS

All of the principal plans for a new Constitution submitted to the Convention provided for broad treaty powers. The Virginia plan would have authorized the national legislature to "negative" all state laws which, in its opinion, contravened "the Articles of Union, or any treaty subsisting under the authority of the Union."

The plan submitted by Charles Pinckney of South Carolina also called for power to negative state laws, and contained a "supremacy" clause relating to acts of Congress and treaties which was almost identical with Article VI of the Constitution as finally adopted.

The New Jersey plan had a "supremacy" clause, and provided that the judiciary of the several states should be bound thereby, state laws "to the contrary notwithstanding" -- wording which with some changes eventually became a part of Article VI of the Constitution.

Alexander Hamilton's plan provided for treaty supremacy, but differed from the others in placing treaty-making power in the Executive, "with the advice and approbation of the Senate." James Wilson of Pennsylvania added the suggestion of a longer term for Senators (he urged nine years) if they were to be the depository of powers concerning treaties. Thus, the concept of the Senate as a continuing body, with only one third of the six-year terms expiring every two years, grew out of its special responsibilities in the field of foreign relations.

After the treaty supremacy clause had been adopted unanimously, the delegates turned their attention to the method of making treaties. The first draft of the Constitution placed this power in the Senate. But this was voted down on the strength of the arguments in favor of a government of divided powers, and the authority was vested in the Executive.

The delegates then turned their attention to the method of ratification by legislative authority. Proposals to include the House in this function were rejected because of the greater number of House members, and the two-year term of the House.

It was finally agreed to place the authority in the Senate with the two-thirds requirement. Although some delegates protested that this would enable "a minority to control the will of a majority," it was retained as a guarantee that the interests of no one section of the country could be sacrificed to those of another.

#### BRITISH BID REJECTED

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson rejected, April 15, an English electrical firm's bid for equipment for Chief Joseph Dam on the Columbia River. The bid was nearly \$1 million less than the lowest American offers. Referring to the Buy American Act responsible for Wilson's decision (CQ Weekly Report, p. 324), Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) said April 16 that "the law is costing the taxpayers directly one half billion dollars a year." He has sponsored a bill (HR 613) to repeal the Act.

## EISENHOWER PEACE PROGRAM

Senators of both parties praised proposals advanced by President Eisenhower in an April 16 speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in which he outlined U.S. conditions for world peace and challenged Russia to match peace propaganda with action.

Mr. Eisenhower set down these specific steps as a basis for world peace:

Conclusion of an "honorable armistice" in Korea, followed by political discussions leading to the uniting of Korea by free elections

Completion of the Austrian peace treaty

Unification of Germany

An end to Communist aggression in Malaya and Indochina

Creation of a European community which would include East European nations.

He said, America would welcome agreements on reduction of armaments, international control of atomic energy, for peaceful purposes "and to insure prohibition of atomic weapons," a pledge to limit production of strategic material for military purposes and enforcement of all agreements by "adequate safeguards including a practical system of inspection under the United Nations."

### COMMENTS ON SPEECH

The speech drew the following comments April 16:

Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.): "The President is calling on the Russians to demonstrate their good faith by hard deeds and not just by soft words."

Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.): "He has done exactly right in taking the initiative."

Sen. Mike Monroney (D Okla.): "I think he's laying down a policy that all Americans can rally behind."

Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho): "Russia now must move in one direction or the other."

Sen. Theodore F. Green (D R.I.): It is "a tactical error to lay down the conditions we will agree to in making peace..."

### Truce Talk Reactions

Korean truce and Soviet peace overtures drew various Congressional reactions. Among them:

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) April 13: "It becomes greatly important that we now give the acid test to determine the good faith of these Communist proposals."

Statements of House members April 15:

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.): "I think we should break off relations completely with the Communists and should get in a war out there (Korea) and settle this thing."

Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, called the Communist agreement to exchange sick and wounded prisoners a "snare" to draw the U.S. into a "compromise."

Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) said he could see no way of obtaining a profitable peace under present conditions.

## GREEK SHIP OWNERS

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) April 11 called on Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen to ask Greek ship owners in London to break off any shipping trade they might have with Red China and other Communist nations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 463).

Following a conference April 13, Stassen said he had informed McCarthy "all questions of contact with foreign nations" should be "cleared" with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. McCarthy said the question of clearance did not come up during the talk.

McCarthy also announced he had signed up a number of Greek ship owners in London to an agreement not to haul cargoes to Communist ports.

White House Aide Wilton B. Persons and McCarthy conferred April 14. McCarthy said he was seeking to head off any further criticism by Stassen of his contacts with the Greeks.

At a press conference April 15 McCarthy said he hoped Dulles would make a statement assuring Greek ship owners in London this government wants them to halt all trade with Red China.

## BOND ISSUE CRITICIZED

In a joint statement released April 13, eight Democratic and one independent Senator attacked the Treasury's issue of \$1 billion worth of 30-year bonds at an interest rate of 3 1/4 per cent. The Senators said this represented a boost of three fourths of one per cent and was a "triple threat ... to the American economy," as well as "drastically deflationary."

They said the government rate increase "will start a rise in interest on the \$330 billion of outstanding private debt and make credit more costly and less available to farmers, home buyers, small business ... and borrowers generally." Only "banks and insurance companies" would benefit by the long-term interest increase.

But Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) countered April 14 that the Treasury was forced to increase the bond interest rates because it was trying to transfer short-term debts into long-term obligations. The Treasury Department announced April 14 that the entire \$1 billion bond issue had been sold out.

## SUSPENDS MORTGAGE BUYING

The Federal National Mortgage Association, the government's mortgage buying and selling agency, announced April 13 it has temporarily suspended over-the-counter purchases of FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed mortgages as a "precautionary measure" pending a review of the changing market.

Congressional committees have been holding hearings on the advisability of raising the interest rates on FHA and VA-guaranteed mortgages. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 408).

If the interest rates were raised, FNMA would find it difficult to sell mortgages it had purchased at the lower rate.

## APRIL 17 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, April 17 developments concerning Congress, including those recorded below, will be included in the appropriate section of the April 24 CQ Weekly Report.)

### Floor Action

#### AND STILL MORE "TIDE LANDS"

Debate on state or federal control of submerged lands continued in the Senate. Lister Hill (D Ala.) resumed presentation of a long address. (See page 491).

### Committees

#### FUNDS CUT

The House Appropriations Committee April 17 reported out its first money bill for fiscal 1954. It would provide \$451,020,493 for some of the independent offices, and ban construction starts on any public housing units in fiscal 1954. The bill did not include funds for such major agencies as the Atomic Energy Commission, the Veterans Administration and TVA. These will be handled later. The Committee estimated that the total for the federal agencies included in this first bill is about \$721,423,697 less than former President Truman's original budget request.

#### ALASKA STATEHOOD

Former Gov. Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) told the House Territories Subcommittee April 17 that Alaska is "ready for statehood, and will not get readier by waiting." (See page 497).

#### GRUNEWALD TESTIMONY

Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald April 17 denied before the House Ways and Means Subcommittee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau that he ever received \$60,000 for reportedly "fixing" an alleged criminal tax fraud case in 1948. (See page 500). The now-defunct Gotham Meat Co., of New York, owned by Phillip and Louis Berman, was the firm involved. Grunewald said he was handed a bundle by the firm's attorney -- but it contained fish--"only sturgeon" -- not cash.

### Other Developments

#### ASTIN TO STAY ON

Dr. Allen V. Astin, ousted Director of the Bureau of Standards, has been asked to continue in that position for several months, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said April 17. Weeks said Astin agreed to remain until a special committee can evaluate the work of the Bureau, and that later Astin will be offered a job "where his professional skill and ability may be utilized."

#### TRADE FOR AID?

Assistant Secretary of State Thruston B. Morton said April 17 at New Orleans that the House Ways and Means Committee will start hearings April 22 on a bill "which will tear the vitals out of the present reciprocal trade agreements act." In a speech prepared for the Mississippi Valley World Trade Conference, Morton said that special interest groups threaten the Eisenhower Adminis-

tration policy of increasing foreign trade and reducing foreign aid. (See "Trade for Aid?", pages 473-479).

### RECLAMATION

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay said April 17 that the revised budget for the Reclamation Bureau in fiscal 1954 totals \$177,350,000, or \$53,838,000 less than former President Truman requested for the Bureau.

### CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

#### ROUTZOHN DIES

Harry N. Routzohn, Solicitor for the Department of Labor and former Member of Congress, died April 14 in Washington. He served one term in the House from 1939-1941, as a Republican from Dayton, Ohio. He was confirmed as Solicitor March 6. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 314).

#### PAY RAISE PROPOSAL

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) April 16 proposed a measure (S 1663) which would increase the salaries of Members of Congress to \$25,000, and would also raise the pay of federal judges and U.S. district attorneys.

#### MCCARRAN ACT UPHELD

A three-judge federal court in Seattle April 11 upheld the constitutionality of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. It was challenged by the Cannery Workers Union (independent), which complained that some of its members faced a threat of exclusion from the U.S. and loss of property rights. Among other things the Act provides that aliens returning from Alaska be examined by immigration authorities.

#### AIRPORT FUNDS

A bipartisan group of Senators April 16 called for a reversal of a Commerce Department decision to eliminate a \$30 million budget request for federal aid to airports. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said failure to provide the money would be a "clear violation" of the law, and Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) described the reduction as "false economy." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 436).

#### STATE DEPARTMENT SHAKEUP?

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) April 13 said a number of Republican Senators would insist on a sweeping shake-up in the top-level of the State Department's policy-making officials. Mundt said the demand for a shake-up had the support of Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and other members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

#### MCCARTHY FUNDS

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) April 13 denied he ever diverted to personal use funds contributed to him to fight communism. McCarthy was asked in a radio broadcast about a Senate Elections Subcommittee report which raised questions about his financial dealings. He said the Truman Administration investigated thoroughly and if it had found any wrongdoing "McCarthy would be in jail." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 460).



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## congressional quiz

1. Q--Who is the new Republican National Chairman?

A--Leonard W. Hall of New York, a former U.S. Representative, is the new GOP National Chairman. He succeeded C. Wesley Roberts, who resigned March 27. Roberts was elected National Chairman Jan. 17 after Arthur E. Summerfield was nominated for the Postmaster General post he now holds. Summerfield became National Chairman after the GOP nominated Dwight D. Eisenhower in July, 1952. Summerfield's predecessor, Guy G. Gabrielson, had supported Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) for the Presidential nomination.

2. Q--How many special assistants does President Eisenhower have?

A--The President's immediate staff includes 11 principal assistants, the same number as were under former President Truman. Eisenhower's main assistants are Sherman Adams, Robert Cutler, Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, Dr. Gabriel Hauge, Emmet J. Hughes, C. D. Jackson, Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, James C. Hagerty, Bernard Shanley, Thomas E. Stephens and Roger Steffan, according to a White House spokesman.

3. Q--Can a foreign-born person become a Member of the U.S. Congress?

A--Yes, but a person must be a citizen of the U.S. for at least seven years to qualify as a Member of the House and nine years to be eligible for election to the Senate.

4. Q--The Senate seems to be meeting more frequently recently and holding longer sessions. Why?

A--The new Senate usually met three times a week until April 7. Then it began meeting daily as Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) called for a drive to complete action on the controversial "tidelands" issue -- the topic most debated on the Senate floor, this year.

5. Q--How many measures have been introduced in Congress this year?

A--There were 6,876 measures of all kinds, public and private, introduced in the 83rd Congress through April 13 -- 1,813 in the Senate and 5,063 in the House. These include Senate and House bills, resolutions, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions. Only 21 public laws were enacted through April 13.

6. Q--Are there price controls left on any items now?

A--No, controls on all wages and prices have been dropped. However, Congress is considering legislation, approved April 8 by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, to provide for emergency price, wage and rent controls for a temporary period in the event of an economic dislocation that threatened national welfare.

7. Q--I understand Congressman Reed has filed a petition seeking to force action in the House of Representatives on his bill to cut income taxes. What does this mean?

A--Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) April 13 filed a motion to discharge the House Rules Committee, which determines what measures are to be placed before the House, from further consideration of his tax-cut bill. If this petition were signed by 218 House Members, a vote could be forced on removing Reed's bill from the Committee to bring it before the House. Reed's bill has been held up by Members who say taxes shouldn't be cut until means can be found to balance the budget.

8. Q--Have there been any legislative moves to limit federal spending next year?

A--Yes, Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) and others have introduced legislation to put a ceiling of \$65 billion on federal spending for the next fiscal year, which begins July 1, 1953. The House Government Operations Committee has held hearings on two limitation bills by Coudert.

9. Q--Is the President in favor of continuing reciprocal trade agreements?

A--Mr. Eisenhower April 7 asked Congress for a one-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934. This reciprocal trade agreement act is due to expire June 12, 1953. The act was last extended in 1951.

### NOTE:

CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found:

(1) 461; (4) 464; (6) 466; (8) 482; (9) 463.